



Temp
HMO
"The War Illustrated" Library. No. 1

Edited by J. A. HAMMERTON



THE HANDY A . B . C OF THE WAR



*A Ready Reference to
all questions arising out of
the Conflict of the Nations*

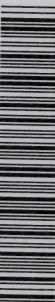


WITH TWO MAPS

London:

The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.

Th: Fleetway House



3 1761 09427694 6

EDITORIAL NOTE

In all the welter of War publications it is surprising that no serious attempt has been made to supply the public with a really useful and compact work of reference, that would, in a way, fulfil the office of companion to the daily paper. It is true that many books have appeared purporting to supply information on the multitude of questions arising out of the War news one reads daily in the newspapers. But the Editor of the present little volume, who has made it his duty to examine all these books and booklets of an informative character, has been surprised at the inadequacy of even the most expensive.

It was, therefore, determined in initiating "The War Illustrated" Library, published under the auspices of that immensely popular pictorial review of the War, to make the first volume of the series a comprehensive survey of the information which the newspaper reader of to-day is often at a loss to find, but which is so necessary properly to understand the significance of what he reads in the Press.

No pains have been spared to pack into the pages of the HANDY A.B.C. OF THE WAR the maximum amount of information possible to be given in the space, and although it is published at the very modest price of 3d., it is not too much to claim for it that the HANDY A.B.C. OF THE WAR bears favourable comparison with any of the existing books of the same type at prices ranging from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Within the compass of its pages it will be found that thousands of questions which are daily on the lips of the public are answered with clearness and detail, and nothing has been neglected to ensure that the information given is based upon the best authority. The number of entries in the little book amount to some eight hundred, and they have all been arranged in the simple alphabetical sequence of an encyclopædia, thus making reference to any subject as easy as possible.

Other volumes to be published in this series are in active preparation, and readers who collect and preserve them will find themselves in possession of the most valuable library of War information, published at a price which makes the books the cheapest yet issued from the Press in our country.

THE HANDY A B C OF THE WAR

A

A.D.C.—See Aide-de-Camp.

Addresses of War Funds.—Following is a list of War Funds, with addresses : National Relief Fund (1) Collection : Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace ; (2) Administration : 3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Clothing for soldiers, sailors, their families, and persons in distress : Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, St. James's Palace, S.W. Assistance to families of soldiers and sailors : Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, headquarters, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Ambulance and hospitals : British Red Cross Society, 83, Pall Mall, S.W. "Croix Rouge de Belgique," Mr. George P. Walford, 12, Great St. Helens, E.C. Belgian Relief Fund : 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. Belgian Refugees : General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. ; also for Serbian Relief. Emergency Fund for Women Clerical Workers : 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Princess Mary's Fund for Christmas Gifts to Soldiers and Sailors : Buckingham Palace. Indian Soldiers Fund : (1) Donations, 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. ; (2) Gifts of clothing, etc., 29, Somerset Street, S.W. The Queen's Work for Women Fund : Communications should be addressed to Lady Roxburgh, 33, Portland Place, W., and all cheques be made payable to Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson, hon. treasurer, at the same address. (See Prince of Wales Fund, etc.)

Adjutant.—Staff officer assisting commander of a squadron, battalion, regiment, or garrison, responsible for detail work.

Admiral.—Officer in command of a fleet or squadron of battleships.

Admirals, Age of.—Oldest of our admirals actively employed afloat is Sir Douglas Gamble, who has completed his fifty-eighth year, and who commands Fourth Battle Squadron with his flag in the Dreadnought. Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commanding First Battle Squadron, and Vice-Admiral Carden, are both fifty-seven ; while Commander-in-chief Sir John Jellicoe is fifty-five. Youngest of officers who have reached flag rank, Sir David Beatty, did not attain forty-four until January, 1915 ; but Commodore Roger Keyes, who is in charge of submarine service, is only forty-two. Out of whole thirty-eight officers only four are younger than Nelson was at Trafalgar ; but four who took part in the action off Heligoland and who are still employed present notable array of youth, since oldest of them, Commodore Goodenough, is only forty-seven—the age of Nelson when he died—while average is exactly forty-four.

Admiralty Board, British.—Following Commissioners "for executing office of Lord High Admiral of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," appointed by Letters Patent under Great Seal, July 30, 1914 : Rt. Honourable Winston Churchill (First Lord of Admiralty), Lord Fisher (First Sea Lord), Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O. ; Rear-Admiral Archibald Gordon Henry Wilson Moore, C.V.O., C.B. ; Captain Cecil Foley Lambert ; Rt. Hon. George Lambert, M.P. ; and Rt. Hon. Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Advanced Guard.—Force consisting of a sixth of main body. —

Aga Khan, Sultan Mahomed, G.C.I.E.—B. 1875, spiritual head of Indian Mohammedans. Has expressed wish to serve Allies as a private, and stoutly opposed to Germany's policy of stirring up a Holy War.

Aide-de-Camp.—Usually abbreviated A.D.C., is officer attached to a general or monarch, as assistant to deal with routine matters.

Aircraft in War includes aeroplanes (monoplane, biplane, seaplane) and airships. British Royal Flying Corps consists of seven squadrons, each with twelve aeroplanes, with twelve in reserve, and twenty-four pilots under a squadron commander, who holds rank of major. Each squadron consists of three flights of four machines, under a flight commander, with rank of captain. The Flying Corps is divided into Naval and Military Wing. Naval Wing of Royal Flying Corps has accomplished fine service during war. A strong patrol is maintained to eastward of Straits of Dover by seaplanes and airships. Advanced bases have been established some distance inland in Northern France. Frequent skirmishes have occurred between airmen and enemy's motor-car supports and bands of Uhlans, in which enemy sustained many losses both in killed and prisoners. Probationary sub-lieutenant pilots between ages of nineteen and twenty-four receive pay at rate of 14s. a day; flight lieutenants receive seven guineas a week, flight commanders £6 to £8 a week; squadron commanders £8 15s. a week; wing commanders £14 a week; wing captains £17 10s. a week.

The head of the British Royal Flying Corps is Major-General Sir David Henderson, of whom and the corps Sir John French, in a dispatch, remarked: "I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy, and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information, which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout. Further, by actually fighting in the air they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy's machines." He also reported that during a period of twenty-days men of the Royal Flying Corps maintained daily average of more than nine reconnaissance flights of over 100 miles each. Among prominent British airmen at front are Flight Lieutenants Sippe, Collet, Playfair, Marix, Briggs, Babington, Mills, Soames, James, Gould, and Anderson; Major Riley; Captains Board, Robin Gray; Flight Commanders Samson, Grahame-White. As to aeroplanes of warring nations Germany is credited with 1,000, Russia 300, Austria 100, Great Britain, something in excess of 100. France's air service was numerically inferior at the beginning of war owing to having passed through a period of vicissitude just prior to war, but with the machines at her disposal has done excellent work at front.

As to actual work accomplished by British airmen during the war, one may single out the occasions when aviators dropped bombs on the two Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf and Friedrichshafen (q.v.). Many exciting encounters are recorded.

A British airship of Royal Naval Flying Wing, returning from scouting operation, had a propeller broken, which, crumpling up, dashed against envelope. It was feared that all was over. But by miracle, steel propeller did not break envelope, although it shook ship from stem to stern, throwing crew to floor of cabin. No sooner were crew clear of one disaster than worse seemed imminent, for ship carried by strong wind towards German territory. Seeing that only hope was to affix another propeller, engine-room artificer found spare one, and, 2,500 ft. above ground, clambered along 22½ in.-thick stanchion, and set to work to fix new blades. With practically no hold, seated on "gas-pipe," 15 ft. from cabin, worked for two and a half hours, not leaving job until had made certain of soundness of his work. French airmen have done equally valiant deeds. M. Poirer, who is in Russian service, relates that while reconnoitring with Captain of General Staff, at height of about 3,960 ft., he was for twenty minutes under rifle and shell fire. Ten bullets and two fragments of shell hit his aeroplane. Captain was shot through heel, but continued taking notes. The aeroplane returned safely.

ZEPPELINS.—It is possible to obtain accurate idea of size and other characteristics of Zeppelins from very comprehensive pocket-book published in Germany at beginning of 1914. At that time, says a correspondent of "The Times," the

German Army possessed in all eight Zeppelins, three Parsevals, two Schütte-Lanz, and two of the "M" type, and there is no reason to believe that this quantity has grown largely, for the additions nearly all replace obsolete or broken-up vessels. It may be worth while to deal with the Zeppelins in detail, as they show the slow progress that has been made since these vessels began to be taken seriously by the German Government. The oldest is the Z2, with a gas capacity of 17,800 cubic metres. Her length is 148 metres, and she is driven by three Maybach motors, giving 150 h.-p. each. This ship was built in 1911. The next on the list is the Z3, a somewhat smaller ship, built in 1912. Her capacity is 17,500 c.m., her length 140 m., and her power likewise 450 h.-p. Next in date come Z4, Z1 (a replacement of the original Z1), Z5, and Z6. These four ships are practically identical, having a capacity of 19,500 c.m., a length of 141 m., and 540 h.-p., derived from three 180 h.-p. Maybach motors. The two latest of all—the Z7 and Z8—have a capacity of 22,000 c.m. They are 156 m. long, and, like their predecessors, have 540 h.-p. The fastest of these machines does not exceed 50 m.p.h., and the slowest does very little over 40, even at full power. One may fairly safely reckon on the Z2 and Z3 being unfit for use, as they have never distinguished themselves by long flights in the same way that the more recent machines have done. Moreover, they were built in 1911 and 1912 respectively, and are well out of date. Therefore, it is fairly safe to say that there were, at most, only six army Zeppelins ready for use at the beginning of that year. Since then two at least of these have been destroyed, and certainly not more than two new ones have been taken over in replacement.

At the outbreak of the present war Austria had seven airships and about 100 aeroplanes; France, 16 airships and 834 aeroplanes; Great Britain, 6 airships and about 250 aeroplanes; Germany, 30 airships and nearly 400 aeroplanes; Italy, 8 airships and 220 aeroplanes; Russia, 10 airships and over 160 aeroplanes. Belgium also had a number of aeroplanes; Serbia about 20 aeroplanes. The numbers are of aircraft suitable for military purposes, and are approximate, especially where Germany is concerned. Germany and Austria have considerable advantages in their resources for the production of aircraft and aerial motors, but may have some difficulty in regard to the supply of petrol, and have therefore been making experimental use of alcohol as a substitute.

Many aircraft are supplied with guns and bomb-dropping apparatus; and a new-comer in the shape of an "aerial torpedo." It has been pointed out, as an advantage to Great Britain, that our airmen are soldiers or sailors first, and airmen in a secondary sense.

Airmen, French.—French airmen have five terrible weapons of destruction for use in aeroplane fighting. They are:

1. The steel arrows, *les flèches*, 6 in. long, grooved to ensure straight downward flight, about an ounce in weight, and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will hit its man with a driving force of 100 lb. It will go clean through a rider and his horse. The airmen carry several thousands on each flight. An airman was recently mentioned in dispatches for the skill and daring with which he used his bombs and arrows.
2. The quick-firing air gun. This is carried in many of the French monoplanes. Two have been mounted on biplanes in order to command the whole field of flight. They have accounted for many of the enemy's machines.
3. The shell pistol, reserved for action against the Zeppelins. A lucky shot from one of these will put a Zeppelin out of action.
4. The dynamite bomb. This weighs 90 lb. and is dropped by the airman or his observer. This has been used for blowing up bridges.
5. The new air bomb.

With these weapons in hands of airmen, French air service is making history daily. They face triple risk of death from accidental fall, enemy's air guns—which they all declare to be admirably served—and explosion of their own weapons.

Air Service, Royal Naval.—Vacancies exist in Royal Naval Air Service for men of the age of eighteen and upwards to be trained in the handling, care, and maintenance of aircraft, and motor transport and general work in connection with this Naval Air Service. Preference is given to men who have had experience in petrol-engine work and carpentry, but this is not an essential qualification. Pay commences at 14s. or 28s. per week, according to qualifications, with first outfit and "all found," including separation allowances to married men. Enlistment for either four years in the Royal Naval Air Service and four years in its Reserve, or for the period of war only. Applications in writing to: The Naval Recruiting Officer, London Aerodrome, Hendon, London, N.W.

Aisne, Battle of.—Called after river rising in hills to south of Argonne Forest, which flows north-east, then turns westerly and joins Oise a little above Compiègne. In angle formed by confluence of two rivers is forest of L'Aigle, and east of that is Craonne, a position occupied by the British divisions, about midway between Laon and Rheims. The passage of Aisne by British troops stubbornly disputed by Germans, but former were not to be denied, and secured all the crossings on September 13, after inflicting enormous losses on the enemy. Under heavy fire from German howitzers, hidden in a wood, a British force had to retire, leaving six guns behind them. The locale of German batteries was discovered by an aeroplane, manned by the Royal Flying Corps, and, under protection of heavy bombardment, two British batteries were got over the Aisne, planted at a bridge-head, and very soon not only were their temporarily abandoned guns recovered, but two German batteries were captured. For many weeks the battle raged, each side strongly entrenched. Has been termed Battle of the Trenches, Battle of the Rivers. Came to end by new movement by Germans towards coast (see Flanders, Battle of).

Albania.—Mountainous region on east coast of Adriatic, formerly part of Turkey in Europe, now independent Principality. As chief result of conferences of Powers after Balkan War, came into existence as new State. Former Turkish provinces gave only nominal submission to Ottoman Empire, as Albanians always had reputation for independency. Lies between south of Montenegro and north of Greece. It has a long sea coast. Population of new kingdom is about 1,400,000, and is of cosmopolitan type, although pure Albanian race predominates largely. Chief town is Scutari, though Durazzo is capital. Provisional Government was established at Avlona. The Powers, having decided to give autonomy to Albania, proceeded to select a ruler. After canvassing of rival claims, choice fell on Prince William of Wied. Albanians resented the way in which their destiny was decided by outsiders. Counter movement by Essad Bey looked threatening portent, but later he headed deputation which offered the throne to Prince William of Wied. Natives of Albania mostly engaged in agriculture. Born fighters, and in their rocky fastnesses formidable opponents. Powers appointed Commission to draw up Constitution and arrange general direction of affairs pending arrival of ruler. Prince and princess took up their residence in palace at Durazzo after visiting various European Courts. But his position was precarious from first, and he was unable to overcome difficulties which soon threatened his rule. On outbreak of war left Albania "for good." Essad Bey claimed immediately paramount position. Albania is claimed as a sphere of interest by Austria, between which country and Italy jealousy exists owing to desire of each to possess it.

Albert, H.R.H. Prince.—Second son of King George. Born 1895, entered Navy after period of training at Osborne and Dartmouth. At commencement of war on board H.M.S. Collingwood as midshipman, but taken ashore to undergo operation for appendicitis, and afterwards rejoined Fleet.

Albert, King of Belgium.—Tallest of reigning monarchs, and leader of his people in fight against German invasion of his territory. Shares dangers and privations of his men. At bombardment of Malines his leading officers had greatest difficulty

in persuading his Majesty to go back to a place of safety. Is always at most dangerous points, and mixes with troops in the trenches attired as a simple soldier. Born in 1875, King Albert is a nephew of the late King Leopold II., whom he succeeded December 17, 1907. Entered the army as a young man, his regiment being the Carabineers, then changed into Grenadiers. Has made special study of mechanics, and is only monarch who has driven a locomotive in his own dominions. Is a patron of the arts. The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, is as brave as her husband, and shares with him the privations and dangers of the war. After bringing her children to this country for safety, she returned to her husband. Known to Belgian soldiers as the "Angel Queen." Both lived happy family life, surrounded with affection of all Belgians. Symbol to all Belgium of ideal existence consecrated to work and family duties. King Albert's birthday, Nov. 15, commemorated by whole civilised world, as tribute to "a king and a man."

Alcohol.—The sale of vodka by the Russian Government has been forbidden by the Czar for ever. "I have decided to prohibit for ever in Russia the Government sale of alcohol."

This was message of Czar to Grand Duke Constantine, President of the Russian Temperance Society, which aims at complete suppression of alcohol, in reply to an address from society begging him to suppress sale of spirituous liquors. The sale of spirits is Government monopoly in Russia, and when war was declared all spirit shops closed. The sale of a single drop of spirits entailed a fine of £300. Results exceeded expectations of most ardent temperance advocates. There was an instantaneous decrease in crime, and dissatisfaction among spirit consumers quickly died out. Estimated revenue from sale of spirits over £93,000,000 yearly.

Alexandra, Queen, born 1844. For time after death of King Edward lived in retirement, but latterly resumed her public appearances. Has given her patronage to Alexandra Day, when artificial roses are sold for benefit of hospitals. Since the war taken keenest personal interest in work of Red Cross Society and other efforts of alleviation in war.

Aliens.—Directly war broke out, Order issued for immediate registration of German and Austrian subjects in United Kingdom, under penalties. It revealed the large number of such residents, and will lead eventually to more stringent regulations as to foreigners. Number of alien enemies interned in concentration camps in England, other than prisoners taken in action, or from enemy merchant ships, is 14,500. There are about 29,000 alien enemies still uninterned.

Allenby, Major-General E. H. H.—Commands the British cavalry with the Expeditionary Force. Entered the Inniskilling Dragoons, and accompanied regiment to Bechuanaland, 1884. Proceeded to South Africa in 1888 for the Zululand campaign. Gained great reputation in the South African War, 1899, as cavalry leader, being mentioned in the dispatches, and receiving Queen's Medal with six clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps. Commanded the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1902-1905. From 1905 to 1910 commanded the 4th Cavalry Brigade. At the outbreak of war was Inspector of Cavalry. Throughout the retreat from Mons, General Allenby handled the cavalry with exceptional brilliance, covering the retirement when Sir John French, to give his troops a much-needed rest and to place a substantial obstacle such as the River Somme or the Oise between them and the enemy, decided to continue the retreat. Gazetted Nov. 9, 1914, as temporary lieutenant-general.

Alsace-Lorraine.—Two provinces ceded by France, with 200 million pounds, as indemnity to Germany after Franco-Prussian War, 1870. Covering 5,603 miles, Alsace-Lorraine, while German in territory, has remained French in feeling. Fertile and possessed of mineral wealth. Chief towns, Mulhausen, Metz, and

Strassburg, the capital. French recaptured Mulhausen early in war. Will in all probability revert to France at end of present war.

Amade, General de.—Skilful French general who, with 61st and 62nd Reserve Divisions, "took much pressure off the rear of the British forces" in the actions after the Battle of Mons. A splendid fencer.

Amiens.—In department of Somme, one of chief French manufacturing towns. Has famous cathedral and museum. Occupied by Germans Sept. 1st, who seized hundreds of citizens as hostages. Important railway centre, on Northern line from Paris to coast.

Ammunition.—The approximate number of rounds provided in the field for each soldier armed with a rifle are: Infantry, 120; cavalry, 100; artillery and R.E., 50; A.S.C. and A.O.C., 20. The regimental reserve consists of the same number of rounds for the cavalry and engineers, and 100 for infantry. The brigade ammunition column contains a further (cavalry) 100 rounds, (infantry) 80, the divisional column (cavalry) 50, (infantry) 50. These columns replenish supplies from the ammunition park, which is worked by mechanical transport companies of the Army Service Corps, and carries another 100 rounds per man. A reserve ammunition park carries three times this quantity. The constant supply of ammunition to the firing line is to an army what the circulation of blood is to the individual. For machine guns a supply of between 21,000 and 30,000 rounds per gun must be carried with the field units. Each battery takes with it from 80 to 176 rounds per gun, according to the kind of gun, the total number of rounds to be maintained in the field being established at from 500 to 1,000. For each 6-in. breech-loading howitzer, 50 100-lb. shells, or 40 122-lb. shells are carried by the battery. Artillery ammunition is carried partly on the gun-carriage limber, partly in the attendant ammunition waggon or caisson and lorries.

Antwerp.—Chief port of Belgium, and one of greatest in the world. Population, 314,000, of which 15,000 were registered few years ago as Germans. In number of vessels frequenting the port, Great Britain is easily first, but Germany comes second with vessels of very heavy tonnage.

Stands near Dutch frontier on Scheldt, mouth of which is defended by Dutch forts. Fortifications, which were very strong, measured sixty miles in circumference, comprising outer ring and inner ring of detached forts, built of concrete, and armed with howitzers, in steel cupolas, and with quick-firing guns. Germany bent every effort to take Antwerp, and on Friday, October 9, entered the city. The surrender of place, deferred as long as possible by despatch of British force, consisting of Marines and Naval Reserves, which, side by side with Belgians, played devoted part in last hours of siege. By far greater part of field force, Belgian and British, in Antwerp, escaped, though a detachment, including 2,000 British, was forced to cross the Dutch frontier, owing to their retreat having been cut off. They are disarmed and interned in Holland until the end of the war. The loss of Antwerp has not directly affected the position of the Allied Armies in the field. Antwerp's long record of sieges is one of romances of history. Was important city in 10th century; was held a fief by King Edward I. of England in 1298; was the residence of Edward III., and there his son Lionel, afterwards Duke of Clarence, was born. In 15th and 16th centuries attained highest pitch of mediæval greatness in hands of Hapsburgs, under Emperor Charles V. Became involved in religious and political struggles between the Dutch and Spanish under Duke of Alba, which led to the formation of Dutch Republic; was scene of two of most savage sacks in history, known as Spanish Fury in 1576, and the French Fury few years afterwards. Alternately taken and retaken during the Marlborough wars in Low Countries early in 18th century by English and French; restored to Austrians in 1793, but captured by Napoleon, who, saying that it was a pistol held at the heart of England, spent immense sums in developing port in hope of capturing world's commerce from England, and making it a jumping-off place for invasion of England.

On fall of Napoleon, General Carnot, organiser of victory for French Revolutionary forces, held city for French, and was besieged by British Army under General Graham from February 3 to May 1, 1814. Under Treaty of Vienna, Antwerp became part of Kingdom of the Netherlands, but on declaration of independence of Belgium, Dutch garrison refused to surrender citadel, which was invested by French Army under Marshal Gerard, and only captured after a resistance which lasted from November to December, 1832.

Since then commercial progress of city has been astonishing.

There is suspicion that concrete foundations for monster German 42 centimetre siege-guns were long ago secretly prepared by members of German colony.

A.O.C.—See Army Ordnance Corps.

Ardennes.—Forest region in Belgian province of Luxemburg and French Department of Ardennes.

Argonnes, The.—Chain of hills in forest district in north-east of France, scene of fierce fighting. On extreme right of French centre. Ever since main body of Crown Prince's Army escaped from here from dangerous situation in which it was placed by general German retreat from Marne little news has trickled through.

But this absence of information does not mean inactivity; and later fighting, all along the Aisne, extended also to this wild and wooded and extremely beautiful tract of country. Here, as at other points along whole centre, opposing forces comparatively small fraction of hosts which faced one another in early days of September; but the fighting particularly severe in proportion to actual numbers engaged. In the Argonne forest few open spaces of any kind. To north there is pass of Grand Pré, one of passes through which, over 100 years ago, Prussians fought their way before their defeat at Valmy; roughly, half-way down is road running from Vienne-le-Cateau on western fringe through Le Four-de-Paris to Varennes on eastern outskirts; right down in south is pass of Les Islettes, through which runs railway line from Châlons and Ste. Menchould to Clermont-en-Argonne, and eventually to Verdun.

Armageddon.—Name in Chapter XVI. verse 16 Book of Revelation for field of last battle of forces of good and evil. Used generally to mean name for last catastrophic world-war.

Reference in Bible is: "And He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

Armed Liners.—When war broke out this country took over various large liners of different companies, fitted them with guns, and used them as auxiliary cruisers. The Cunard Line alone supplied fourteen, ranging from Lusitania and Mauretania, of 31,000 tons gross, to Ultonia, 10,402 tons gross. The high speed of these liners—26 knots Lusitania and Mauretania, 23 knots Aquitania—rendered them of immense service.

Armentières.—French town in Nord Department, on River Lys, ten miles N.W. of Lille. The British held line Ypres-Armentières during October and early in November, to which it had been moved from the Aisne, as, according to Sir John French: "Early in October a study of the general situation strongly impressed me with the necessity of bringing the greatest possible force to bear in support of the northern flank of the Allies, in order effectively to outflank the enemy and compel him to evacuate his positions. At the same time the position on the Aisne, as described in the concluding paragraphs of my last dispatch, appeared to me to warrant a withdrawal of the British Forces from the positions they then held."

Armies of Leading Powers.—The number of men, guns, and expenditure of the armies of chief Powers on eve of war is given in following table:

Nation	Peace Footing	† War Footing	‡ Guns (approximate No.)	Military Expenditure
				Million £
Austria	500,000	2,500,000	2,500	28·0
Belgium	58,000	255,000	204	4·0
Bulgaria	60,000	450,000	600	1·6
China	200,000 trained men.			
Denmark	13,700	100,000	98	1·6
France and Algeria	790,000	4,000,000	4,200	56·0
{ Great Britain	234,000*	380,000*	1,070	28·8
{ India	164,000†	200,000†	None	21·8
Germany	860,000	6,000,000	5,500	71·0
Greece	40,000	400,000	500	3·0
Holland	24,000	175,000	120	2·5
Italy	400,000	2,000,000	2,200	16·8
Montenegro	5,000	40,000	30	·3
Japan	230,000	2,000,000	2,000	7·8
Rumania	98,000	700,000	400	3·2
Russia	1,700,000	7,000,000	6,000	77·7
Servia	50,000	350,000	500	1·2
Spain	128,000	600,000	500	6·4
Sweden	81,000	500,000	500	3·1
Switzerland	21,000	300,000	450	1·8
Turkey	200,000	500,000	600	16·0
United States	95,000	95,000	144	23·4

* Regulars only and their reserves. † Trained native troops only.

‡ No official figures are published of the war strength of the Great Powers or the number of guns which can be mobilised. The figures in these columns are extreme estimates in most cases.

Armistice.—The mutual agreement between opposing forces to suspend military operations. Sometimes period of inactivity is stated, but if no definite time fixed, the armies may restart operations at any time. It is the rule in this latter case to warn the enemy.

Armoured Motor-Car.—All armies in field equipped with armoured motor-cars, but in earlier stages of fighting Belgians succeeded in making record by daring and skilful use of this new factor in war. Great courage and resource was shown by Lieutenant Henkart in this connection. On one occasion crew of Belgians in armoured car chased party of thirty-one Uhlans, and their mitrailleuse accounted for twenty-eight of them, while two were captured, and only one escaped. The daring Belgians were afterwards decorated by King Albert. Commander Samson, who surprised party of Uhlans with armoured car, has raised a new corps for this form of fighting. Armoured cars are offshoot of the armoured trains, and are said to have been first designed and tested by German Army for the use of officers in field.

Covered with thick armoured plates, or further defended by steel hoods, these vehicles provide admirable protection to the occupants, and are capable of carrying a driver and five men comfortably.

The chassis, which is long, low, and strong enough to travel over really rough ground, is driven by an engine of high horse-power, which enables the car to travel

at great speed. Wheels are of the artillery pattern, and protected with circular steel shields, so that the tyres are only vulnerable points; but, even when these are burst, new wheels can be shipped at a moment's notice. The bonnet and wooden body entirely cased in steel, the latter provided with flap loopholes for rifle-fire. Four or five riflemen placed in a mobile and practically impregnable fort can do enormous amount of execution in a very short space of time; but, in addition to rifle-fire, they can bring the mitrailleuse, with which each car is equipped, to bear also.

Several of these cars accompany each of the headquarters' staffs, and are sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position at general's discretion. Proceeding along the roads, the scouting party approach within three or four hundred yards of the enemy's position, which the intelligence officer then sketches at his leisure.

The men who run the cars are section of the Royal Engineers, but drawn from the Army Motor Reserve.

Officers of this body have to be the owners of efficient cars, and are liable for six days' service a year in peace-time, and for constant service during war. Lieutenant-colonels receive 24s. a day; majors, 19s.; captains, 15s. 6d.; lieutenants, 10s.; and second-lieutenants, 7s. 6d. In addition to which each officer receives 30s. a day for the use of his car. The whole are under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Mayhew.

Army, British.—Best means of indicating immense change which war brought in British Army is to compare the strength of various forces on Home establishment at opening of the year with figure at which these same forces stood on September 15th, 1914:

					Jan. 1	Sept. 15
Regular Army	..	..	..	..	156,110	314,000
Army Reserve	..	..	..	..	146,000	80,000
Special Reserve	..	..	..	..	63,000	
Lord Kitchener's New Army	..	..	..	..		500,000
Territorial Force	..	..	..	..	251,000	313,000
					<hr/> 616,110	<hr/> 1,207,000

Armed strength of the nation on the Home establishment was doubled. Of the 1,207,000 men on the roster of September 15, all except the Territorials were available for foreign service, and of the Territorials a large number, probably over 100,000, had volunteered for foreign service. In addition to the above were the Channel Island, Isle of Man, Malta, and Bermuda Militias, and certain Colonial and Indian native corps serving in the Crown Colonies, and totalling about 15,000 men. Of this great force on paper, however, only a small proportion was ready and fit for the field. Lord Kitchener's new army (q.v.) required months of drill and training before it could appear in the line of battle. The Territorial Force, which was embodied on the declaration of war, needed a thorough training before it could be employed against the enemy, though many of its battalions which volunteered for foreign service were used for garrison duty in India, Egypt, and the Mediterranean, where they liberated for the front British Regular units.

Army, British, Additional.—Following supplementary estimate of additional number of men required in year ending March 31, 1915, in consequence of the war in Europe, was issued in Parliamentary Papers November 13, 1914. Number of men of all ranks of the Regular Army required for Army Service in addition to the number already voted—1,000,000. This number represents the probable excess beyond the numbers already voted for the year 1914-15, in consequence of further enlistments. The numbers of the Territorial Force are not included.

	All Ranks
Original Estimate	186,400
Supplementary Estimate, August 5th, 1914	500,000
Supplementary Estimate, September 9th, 1914	500,000
Supplementary Estimate now presented	1,000,000
Revised total	2,186,400

Army, British, Cost of.—Annual expenditure in peace time, summarised as under :

	£
Pay of Regular Army	8,705,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,388,000
Pay, Territorials, Colonial Militia, Channel Islands	3,086,000
Buildings, works	2,791,000
Hospitals, Rewards (N.C.O. Officers), Widows' Pensions	1,977,000
Rewards, Half-Pay (Officers), Widows' Pensions	1,846,000
Armaments, Engineer Stores, Aviation	1,732,000
Transport, Remounts, Quarters	1,732,000
Special Reserve, Pay	724,000
Ordnance Department and General Stores	621,000
War Office Expenses	457,000
Medical Establishment and Medicine	437,000
Education Establishments	156,000

Army Corps.—British Army Corps is composed in war time of two divisions, with additional cavalry, totalling approximately 38,000 men of all arms, with 152 guns.

French Army Corps varies in strength from 34,000 to 48,000 men (cavalry, 1,200 to 1,800; infantry, 24,000 to 36,000; artillery, 5,000 to 6,000), with from 148 to 164 guns.

Russian Army Corps also varies in strength, which may be given approximately at: Cavalry, 600; infantry, 32,000; artillery, 4,500; with 152 guns, making with corps troops a total of 42,000 men.

German Army Corps numbers: Cavalry, 1,200; infantry, 30,000; artillery, 6,000, or 42,000 altogether, with 160 guns.

Austrian Army Corps is composed of: Cavalry, 1,600; infantry, 42,000; artillery, 5,000, with a total strength of 50,000 men and 120 guns.

Serbian Army is organised in divisions of 22,000 men.

In addition to these army corps, most armies maintain powerful independent cavalry divisions varying from 1,900 to 9,000 in strength.

Army Council, British.—Committee of experts who have disposition of Empire's defences. Composed of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener (Secretary of State for War), Lieut.-General Sir Henry Crichton Slater, Major-General Sir John Steven Cowans, Colonel (local and temporary Major-General) Sir Stanley Brenton von Donop, Mr. Harold John Tennant, M.P., Mr. Harold Trevor Baker, M.P. Army administered and controlled under authority of Cabinet, through Secretary of State for War, who is President of Army Council. Military members of Council responsible to Secretary of State for "administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by Secretary of State" (Order in Council, 1904). Finance members responsible for finance of Army.

Army Cyclist Corps.—Its formation has been conveyed in following Order in Council published in Army Orders :

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient to authorise the formation of a corps of cyclists, to be entitled the "Army Cyclist Corps";

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that the Army Cyclist Corps shall be deemed to be a corps for the purposes of the Army Act.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 7th day of November, 1914, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

KITCHENER.

At the same time the following among other instructions are promulgated:

The personnel of divisional cyclist companies and of men under training as cyclists to provide drafts for these companies will be organised as an "Army Cyclist Corps." Officers will be seconded for service with the Army Cyclist Corps as required. Other ranks will be found by transfer of serving soldiers to the Army Cyclist Corps, or by men specially enlisted for the duration of the war and appointed to the Corps. During the war the standard for proficiency pay will be proficiency as a cyclist with the necessary physical endurance. The special qualifications necessary during the war will be those laid down for infantry of the Territorial Force as amended by Army Order 438 of 1914. Rosters for promotion for the divisional cyclist companies will be kept by the officer in charge of Cyclist Records, who will be attached to the Infantry Record Office, Hounslow. Special instructions regarding numbers to be enlisted and regarding other executive action to be taken by recruiting officers will be issued to all concerned.

Army Medical Corps, Royal.—In reality a "Department" of our Army. At present time its members are with fighting force, and may be classed as regiment, though, unlike Red Cross Service in German and French armies, they are unarmed. Known to soldiers as "Pills," "Linseed Lancers," "Poultice Wallopers." Are qualified doctors, numbering 5,000 officers and men, exclusive of the Indian establishment. Under the Director-General are a Deputy Director-General, an Assistant Director-General, and three Deputy Assistant Directors-General. In time of peace medical officers are no longer permanently attached to units, with the exception of the Household troops; but they rank as combatant officers. Candidates for commission must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age at the commencement of their entrance examination, and be registered under the Medical Acts of the United Kingdom. Successful candidates at the examination proceed to the Royal Army Medical College for instruction in recruiting duties, at the close of which they join the R.A.M. College of Instruction at Aldershot for a two months' course in the technical duties of the corps. Then follows a two months' instruction in hygiene and bacteriology. An examination follows each course. Promotion to captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel is regulated by examination.

History of the R.A.M.C. is interesting. Earliest notice of Army surgeons belongs to 1223, in the form of a recommendation from the Chief Justice to the Bishop of Chichester of "One Master Thomas, an army surgeon who knew how to cure wounds, the science particularly useful in the siege of castles." In 1322 medical officers were paid to attend on the Army, and previously, in 1314, entered Scotland with the army that was defeated at Bannockburn. In 1415, Henry V., on invading France, appointed one Nicholas Colnet as field-surgeon for a year. The army sent to St. Quentin in 1557 contained first medical officers specially employed for the services of the ordnance. Real origin of the corps as known to-day dates to Charles II., when standing army was founded, and each troop of Life Guards had its "chirurgion." Army Medical Corps members always conspicuous for gallantry on field. One, Dr. Bryden, after tragic events at Cabul in 1841, alone returned to tell the tale, the incident being depicted by Lady Butler, of "Roll Call" fame.

In time of war surgeon is attached to each unit of the Army, and has at his disposal two trained stretcher-bearers per company or troop. To each brigade is attached a bearer company as well as a field hospital. To each division an additional field hospital is allowed, and an army corps has six bearer companies and ten field hospitals.

When a soldier falls wounded in action he is attended by the regimental surgeon and the stretcher-bearers, who apply extemporised methods of stopping bleeding. From a field he is carried on a stretcher by bearers to the collecting station and taken to the dressing station. Here his wound is examined, and, if considered necessary, an operation is performed. From the field hospital he is removed by ambulance train to the general hospital.

The well-known St. John's Ambulance Association is a valuable auxiliary to the R.A.M.C., and during the South African War provided a very valuable reserve for the Corps, drafting out hundreds of partially trained men, whose assistance was very valuable.

During present war details of work accomplished by our Army Medical Corps, as regards individuals, are not to hand yet—all we know is that the officers and men have lived up to their past records for bravery and skill. Just as in the South African War, the cream of the country's medical men is at the front. Some eminent surgeons have been asked by the War Office to proceed to the field, as, for example, Sir Anthony A. Bowlby, C.M.G., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who has joined the staff of the principal medical officer of the British Expeditionary Force as consulting surgeon. St. Thomas's Hospital has given the famous surgeon, Mr. G. H. Makins, also Mr. Percy Sargent, who has gone to take charge of the surgical division of the British Red Cross Hospital in Rouen, whose commandant is Surgeon-General Kenny.

The Surgeon-General of the R.A.M.C. (ranking as Lieut.-General) is Sir W. Lancelotte Gubbins, K.C.B. Lieut. Sir Alfred Keogh is temporary Surgeon-General.

Army, New.—Popularly known as Kitchener's Army. Following is official account of its organisation.

The new battalions raised as additional battalions of regiments of Infantry of Line, and given numbers following consecutively on existing battalions of their regiments. Distinguished by word "Service" after the number, e.g.:

"8th (Service) Bn. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers."

Recruits clothed and equipped at depots, and subsequently collected at training centres, where brigades and divisions formed.

Battalions allotted as Army Troops attached to divisions for training.

A general officer appointed to command each training centre, and known as General Officer Commanding Training Centre; responsible for discipline as well as training of new units at his centre. Provided with staff, and until brigade and divisional headquarters formed will communicate direct with artillery brigade and battalion commanders on matters of training and discipline. The administration of new units undertaken by the major-generals (or brigadier-generals) in charge of administration of Commands.

Six divisions formed, in designation and employment of which territorial interests have been remembered. Divisions known as:

The Scottish.

The Irish.

The Northern.

The Western.

The Eastern.

The Light Infantry.

The Divisions consist of three brigades, names of whose battalions are well known in the history of the Army. Composing, for instance, first brigade of Scottish Division will be Black Watch, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, and Cameron Highlanders.

Shorncliffe centre for Eastern Division.

Western Division on Salisbury Plain.

The Curragh is station of Irish contingent, which consists throughout its ranks of Irishmen.

Station of Northern Division not yet been decided upon.

The name "Light Division" may recall time of Wellington's advance in Peninsula, when Crawford's Light Brigade of 1809 developed into Light Division of 1810. Defence made by Light Division of day for five months on a long front against an enemy of six times its own strength well known in military history. The King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade compose first Brigade of the new Light Division.

Some general particulars are appended: Lord Kitchener's first action as head of War Department was call for men for his new army. New recruits reach total of well over three-quarters of a million. These men, giving up ordinary occupations to fit themselves for active service, now being trained in various places throughout country.

To ensure the rapid completion of million army minimum height for recruits reduced to 5 ft. 4 in., except for those units for which special standards are authorised Age limit raised to 38. In the case of ex-soldier, age limit raised to 45.

New army is composed of men of all classes. The recruits come from all parts—villages, mining towns, seaside resorts. London has given average of thousand men daily, among them being five curates from Brixton. London Welsh battalion formed, composed of men Welsh-born or descendants of Welshmen.

Remarkable figures are those relating to members of trade unions. Of 300,000 members of Railwaymen's Union over 30,000 enlisted, one railway company alone contributed 2,500 men to fighting-line. Trade unionists among shop assistants equally ready. Estimated that 25 per cent. of adult male assistants are members of union, and of these 10 per cent. answered call.

There is a Sportsman's battalion (q.v.). At Aberdeen, unit formed composed of university students, who will wield the pen and sword together—in other words, train while pursuing studies. Number of senior lads of National Children's Home and Orphanage responded to call.

Camps, training centres, sprang up all over country. Quiet-like country towns transformed into barracks.

Northampton, a town of 90,000 inhabitants, had suddenly dumped into its midst 25,000 troops, men of the new army.

At Aldershot many of new army undergoing thorough training from dawn till dark. Recruits rise at 6.30, and do an hour's marching or running before breakfast. Latter is at 8 p.m. From 9 till 12 various training exercises are gone through. Dinner occupies the next half-hour. Then further training till 5; then tea. At 7.30 night marches or operations on days when these practices are carried out, lasting until 9.45. These evening practices are only two or three times a week.

Salisbury Plain is another of training centres for new army scattered all over country. Centre of importance, and Lord Kitchener inspected new army there.

Two interesting battalions of new army are in training at Sutton Coldfield. known as "the Rich Pals," men from Birmingham, ordinary privates, many of whom have their own motor-cars.

Some 20,000 soldiers are now in training at Wendover, and fresh arrivals pour in each day. Expected that many thousands will make Wendover their winter quarters.

The men at Wendover were housed in bell tents, but wooden huts raised from ground on brick abutments and roofed with galvanised iron, now available. There was carpenters' race against winter at all other centres. These worked day and night to complete 25,000 huts needed to house the new army for winter months.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Includes carriage-smiths, clerks, collar-makers, coopers, fitters, smiths, and wheelers. Corps is small one, whose duties are provision of arms and ammunition, equipment, stores for barracks, etc., and repair of articles returned to store. Since over 40 per cent. are warrant or non-commissioned officers, it will be seen that the opportunities to the skilled man are great. The armourer section forms a notable feature of the corps, comprised of qualified gunsmiths, who, after undergoing a course at a small-arm factory, are promoted at a bound to armourer-sergeants, and generally attached to a body of troops to take charge of the arms and their repair. Machinery artificer section consists of qualified fitters and watchmakers, whose duties are examination and repair of gun-mountings and instruments.

Army Service Corps.—Looks after supply of necessities for army. Besides being the commissariat department, has to do with carpentry, saddlery, shoeing, tailoring, transport. Men joining the corps must show their knowledge of their trade, and when they have completed their military training are employed at their special trade as far as possible. Promotion is rapid, owing to the large proportion of N.C.O.'s required for responsible positions in the corps, and at the end of their period of service employment is generally not far to seek.

Arras.—Important manufacturing centre in North of France, and the scene of much fighting. For some time it was the northern pivot of the western battle line. Twice occupied by the Germans, who were hurled back by the French. In normal times has population of 30,000. Now almost heap of ruins, and streets been scenes of bloody hand-to-hand fighting. In one battle five German regiments were almost annihilated by deadly fire of French guns. The Allies' losses only slightly less terrible.

Arsenal.—Where munitions of war manufactured and stored. Government arsenal at Woolwich covers over 330 acres, includes gun factories, laboratory for manufacture of shells, cartridges, etc. Explosives manufactured at Waltham Abbey, small arms at Enfield. Factories of Armstrong and Whitworth and Krupps (q.v.) have world-wide reputation.

Artillery Brigade.—Three batteries, howitzers or field guns, each battery of six guns, with about 200 men. In France each battery has four guns.

Artillery, Field.—A type of gun which can be used in any country without an excessive strain upon the horses. It consists usually of two patterns of weapon: (1) field guns proper, which are generally of 3 in. to 3·3 in. diameter or calibre, so mounted on their carriage that when fired they do not jump or move and thus require relaying; and (2) howitzers, which are short, squat guns that toss their projectiles high in the air. The diameter of howitzers and the weight of their shell or shrapnel are invariably greater than the field gun proper. Field guns proper are furnished with shields to protect the men working the gun against bullets from the enemy's rifles and from his shrapnel. Their range varies from 5,500 to 9,000 yards. The British field gun fires a shell or shrapnel of about 18 lb.; the French one of 16 lb.; the German one of 15 lb.; the Russian of 14½ lb.; the Austrian one of 14¾ lb. The British field howitzer is 4·5 in. in diameter, and fires a shell weighing 35 lb.

Artillery, Heavy.—A heavier type of weapon than the field gun or field howitzer, which can only be transported with some difficulty over good roads or hard ground. The British heavy artillery consists of four 60-pounder guns (i.e., guns firing a 60-lb. shell) with each division. The diameter of the gun is 5 in., and the weight of the weapon is 39 cwt., it has a range of 10,000 yards. France has a short gun or howitzer designed by Commandant Rimailho, of 6-in. diameter, firing a shell of about 94 lb. weight. Only a very limited number of these guns were attached to the French Army Corps previous to the war; their disadvantage is their great weight, which is 47 cwt. Their range is 7,000 yards. Germany has a 6 in. howitzer firing a shell

of about 90 lb., and weighing 53 cwt. ; she has also a 4-in. gun, which fires a 30-lb. shell, but requires a specially prepared platform. The Russian Army is also well equipped with heavy artillery in the shape of 4-in. guns and 6-in. howitzers.

Artillery, Horse.—A lighter type of gun than the field gun, specially designed for work with cavalry. In the field gun two of the gunners are seated on the carriage of the gun ; in horse artillery all the gunners are mounted. The British Horse Artillery gun has a diameter of 3 in., and fires a shell or shrapnel weighing 12½ lb. ; there are 263 bullets in the shrapnel as against 375 in the field artillery projectile. The weight of the gun is 6 cwt., against the 9 cwt. of the field gun.

Artillery, Royal.—Composed as follows :

	Officers	Other ranks
Brigade	19	651
Battery	5	199
Ammunition Column	4	219
18-pr. Brigade	23	766
18-pr. Battery	5	194
4·5-in. Howitzer Brigade	22	734
4·5-in. Howitzer Battery	5	194
4·5-in. Ammunition Column	2	119
Divisional Ammunition Column	15	554
Siege Artillery 6-in. Howitzer Brigade	30	949
Siege Artillery 6-in. Howitzer Battery	5	177
Siege Ammunition Column	3	104
Heavy Brigade Siege Artillery	13	274
Heavy Brigade Battery	13	274

Artillery, Siege.—A still heavier and larger type of gun than heavy field artillery and is usually employed for reducing fortresses. The Germans, however, are believed to have taken a large number of their siege guns into the field, though the disadvantage of thus using these ponderous weapons is that they delay the movements of an army and require an enormous number of vehicles to feed them with ammunition. The best-known German siege guns are the 8·2-in. howitzer, which fires a 250-lb. shell, and the 11-in. howitzer, which fires a shell of 750 lb. weight. Howitzers of 12 in. and 17 in. diameter were employed by the German Army at Liège, Namur, Antwerp, firing shells of 880 lb. and 2,000 lb. Great Britain has a siege howitzer of 9·2 in. diameter, firing a shell of 380 lb. ; and France a weapon of 10·7 in. diameter, firing a shell of about 550 lb. The Russian Army employs a 12-in. siege howitzer, firing a shell of 800 lb.

A.S.C.—See Army Service Corps.

Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C., M.P.—Earned praise of all parties by his conduct of affairs as Prime Minister during present crisis. A Yorkshireman ; had few advantages, made his own career ; educated City of London School, went with scholarship to Balliol ; followed up brilliant career at Oxford by making enviable reputation at Bar ; entered Parliament in 1886, relinquished fine practice when appointed Home Secretary in 1892 ; afterwards returned to the Bar. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1905-8 ; has, by general consent, displayed his intellectual powers to great effect in leadership of the House. Celebrated completion of six years as Premier in April, 1914. Presented with Freedom of Morley, his native place.

Atrocities, German.—Everywhere the hordes of the Kaiser have gone they left trails of blood and destruction. In Belgium, atrocities committed were awful, and Belgian Government appointed commissioners to inquire into conduct of Germans in Belgium. A number of reports have been issued, all giving a calm and judicial survey of atrocities perpetrated on peaceful populace, in Louvain, Aerschot, and elsewhere. An extract from one of these reports indicates horrors of German occupation of Belgium.

"A Belgian soldier, a volunteer, N——, in the 6th Regiment of the Line, has told us the shameful treatment which many Belgian wounded and prisoners have been submitted to at Aerschot. Wounded in the right arm, he had been captured by the Germans on August 18 in the morning. He was brought with twenty-seven other prisoners by the road along the Demer. Two German companies were placed there. All the prisoners were driven before them and shot. Those who, in order to escape their bullets, jumped in the Demer, were shot in the river. At the first firing the witness threw himself on the ground simulating death. A German soldier came close to him, and, noticing that he was alive, prepared to shoot him. An officer interfered, saying that the man was not worth the bullet, and ordered him to be thrown into the Demer. The witness succeeded in getting hold of the branches of a bush on the bank. Steadying himself on the stones at the bottom of the river he spent the whole night in the water, his head only emerging. On the morrow he succeeded in getting back unperceived, entered a deserted house through the garden, put on civilian clothes, and, joining a group of refugees, escaped from the town. Out of the twenty-eight prisoners he and another man were the only survivors."

Auffenburg, General von.—Commander-in-Chief of Austrian Army in Galicia, which Russians defeated thoroughly, and with the greatest ease. Relieved of his command.

Australian Troops.—When war broke out, the Commonwealth loyally offered troops to fight in Europe. Over 20,000 despatched, together with 1,200 of army reserve. 10,258 troops being prepared for transport, and 2,820 for first reinforcements, 3,000 for second, and 3,000 for third, making total of 19,078. 2,000 men monthly being provided to increase effective Australian force beyond the number already sent. In statement in Senate, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, said that there were, in addition to forces raised for service in Europe, and men of citizen forces, 51,153 members of rifle clubs, and 16,000 recruits who had passed from the senior cadets, making total of 67,153 reservists available for war. Grand total came to 164,631 men under arms. Government had offered to British Government following units:

The third Light Horse Brigade of 1,966 men.

One field battery of 93 men.

One field battery of 21 men.

Four veterinary units of 258 men.

Total 2,338 men.

Government had also raised first, second, and third reinforcements of the Australian Imperial Forces, totalling 9,000, and had completed units previously offered and accepted by the British Government, totalling 28,258. They were further enrolling all men coming forward for service. Entire cost of despatch of these troops and maintenance borne by Commonwealth. Also transferred Commonwealth Navy to British Admiralty. Force of Australian Commonwealth occupied seat of Government of Kaiser Wilhelm Land, in New Guinea; while Australian battleship, H.M.S. Sydney, fought and destroyed the commerce destroyer Emden, of the German Navy. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembarked in Egypt, December, 1914, to assist in defence of that country and complete their training there, after which will go direct to front to fight with other British troops in Europe.

Austria, Archduke Frederick of.—Commander-in-Chief of Austrian Army. Fifty-eight years of age, he has spent all his life in the Army. Brother of Queen Christine of Spain, mother of King Alfonso.

Austria, Emperor of, Francis Joseph.—Oldest and most afflicted Sovereign of his time. Succeeded to throne in 1848, when eighteen years of age. Eighty-four November. 1914. Among outstanding griefs of his long reign are:

Defeated at Magenta and Solferino by Napoleon III.

The loss of Lombardy and Venetia, after the decisive defeat of Austria at Sadowa.

Execution of his favourite brother, the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolf, son and heir.

Assassination of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth.

Burning to death of his sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alençon.

The assassination of the heir to the throne and his wife. This event one of the indirect causes of the war. (See War, Origin of.)

Austria-Hungary.—Crumbling Empire of Austria-Hungary is made up of extraordinary number of races.

Of 49 millions of inhabitants, 12 millions are Germans, 10 millions are Magyars or Hungarians, over 7 millions are Serbians, 6½ millions are Czechs (pronounced Checks), 5 millions Poles, slightly over 3 millions Rumanians, 3 millions Little Russians or Ruthenians, 2 millions Slovaks, and three-quarters of a million Italians. All these nationalities speak different languages, and sometimes one nationality uses several different dialects, thus among the Serbians are 1½ million people who use a dialect known as Slovene. The Slavs are the Serbs, Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, and Little Russians. Nearly half the population of Austria-Hungary is Slav, which explains her failure in fighting against the Slav cause.

Austrian Army.—Austrian field army organised in 16 army corps, 8 cavalry divisions, and 2 cavalry brigades. Normally each army corps contains three divisions, but the second army corps had four on the outbreak of war, and the 15th and 16th two apiece. The strength of each of the three-division Austrian corps when mobilised was approximately as follows :

Infantry	42,000
Cavalry	1,600
Artillery	5,000
Guns.. .. .	120
Total (with corps troops)	53,000

The strength of the cavalry division was 4,000 men with 12 guns. Besides the first-line army corps a number of corps were organised from the Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honved, which form the second line; and from the Landsturm and third-line Hungarian troops after the series of defeats in Galicia. The exact strength of these is unknown.

Austrian Navy.—Three Dreadnoughts and 12 older battleships, most of which of small size; 5 small cruisers, 19 destroyers, 30 torpedo boats, and 8 submarines. Her peace strength in men is 10,000. Her first three Dreadnoughts were Tegetthoff, Viribus Unitis, and Prinz Eugen, each carrying twelve 12-in. guns in four triple turrets, and twelve 6-in. guns. All 12-in. guns fire on either broadside. Speed is 20 to 21 knots, and armour ranges from 4·7 to 11 in. in thickness. A fourth Dreadnought, Szent Istran, in course of building; also 4 battleships of 25,000 tons, mounting each ten 14-in. guns, are projected. According to report one of them laid down 1913, and three others were to be begun 1914.

Aviators, British.—(See Aircraft in War.)

B

Babington, Flight-Commander, Philip, R.N.—One of heroes of aerial raid on Zeppelin base at Friedrichshafen. Is young naval lieutenant who has for a year had reputation of being one of the finest seaplane pilots in the Navy. Received Cross of Legion of Honour for this magnificent feat.

Baden-Powell, Lieut.-General Sir Robert, has, through the Boy Scout Movement, helped in the war, for the scouts have been of service in innumerable ways at home and abroad. Joined 13th Hussars, and served in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. On staff as Assistant Military Secretary in South Africa in 1887-89, and in operations in Zululand in 1888. Assistant Military Secretary to Governor of Malta in 1890-93. In 1895 sent on special service to Ashanti with expedition against King Prempeh, conducted by Sir Francis Scott. Given command of native levies, whom he turned into fighting material of first-class order. During 1896-7 was Chief Staff Officer in South Africa, and took part in campaign against Matabele as Colonel of Irregular Horse. Best known for his heroic defence of Mafeking, October 15th, 1899, to May 18th, 1900. Returning home in 1902, organised the great scout movement with which his name is associated. Since outbreak of war has written a little volume of hints on "Quick Training for War."

Badges of Army.—Here is how to distinguish the various ranks of officers and soldiers in our Army. An officer is distinguished by bands of braid on the cuffs of the tunic, but there are also the badges of rank which in the ornamental uniforms of peace time are worn on the shoulder straps or knots. These badges are placed in front on both cuffs. They are as follows :

Second Lieutenant, one star.

Lieutenant, two stars.

Captain, three stars.

Major, a crown.

Lieut.-Colonel, one crown and one star.

Colonel, one crown and two stars.

General officers wear their badges of rank upon the shoulder.

Brigadier-General, crossed swords only.

Major-General, crossed swords and baton and one star.

Lieutenant-General, crossed swords and baton and crown.

General, crossed swords and baton and crown and star.

Field-Marshal, crossed batons within a laurel-wreath and a crown.

General officers are distinguished by gold lace upon the peaks of their caps. Staff officers—that is to say, officers other than regimental officers employed on special duties—are distinguished by red tabs on the collars of their tunics. An officer's belt is called a "Sam Browne," and consists of a broad leather waist-belt, supported by cross-belts over both shoulders. On the left side the sword is suspended, and on the right the revolver. Warrant officers wear a crown just above the cuff, but they have no braiding on the cuff. They are distinguished from N.C.O.s by the absence of chevrons. In the line regiments the badges of N.C.O.s are as follows : lance-corporal, one stripe or chevron on the upper arm on both sides ; corporal, two stripes ; sergeant, three stripes ; colour-sergeant, three stripes and crossed flags. There are slight differences in the case of the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Foot Guards. Mounted troops can be distinguished from infantry by the leather bandolier which they carry on the left shoulder, and also by their spurs. The Medical Corps wear a red cross on the arm.

Bagpipe.—Wind instrument in use in several parts of Europe. Popular in Highlands of Scotland, and used by pipers of Highland Regiments. Consists of leathern bag, inflated by means of mouthpiece, with three or four pipes attached. Pipe with finger-holes, called the "chanter," produces tune, whilst "drones" give forth single low note each.

Balkan States.—Turkey-in-Europe (Sultan Mehemed V.); capital, Constantinople ; area, 65,350 sq. miles ; estimated population, 6,000,000.

Bulgaria (King Ferdinand) ; capital, Sofia ; area, 38,080 sq. miles ; population, 4,035,623

Greece (King Constantine); capital, Athens; area, 25,014 sq. miles; population, 2,500,000.

Montenegro (King Nicholas I.); capital, Cetinje; area, 3,630 sq. miles; population, 230,000.

Rumania (King Ferdinand I.); capital, Bucharest; area, 50,700 sq. miles; population, 6,700,000.

Servia (King Peter); capital, Belgrade; area, 18,650 sq. miles; population, 2,700,000.

Bosnia and Herzegovina are now incorporated as a *Dominium Imperatoris et Regis* of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Francis Joseph); the principal town of Bosnia is Sarajevo, and of Herzegovina, Mostar; area of the two provinces, 19,702 sq. miles; population, 1,700,000.

Baltic Sea.—Important waters, access to which gained by Skager Rack, and Cattegat from North Sea. Coasts of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Russia washed by it. To obviate passing above straits Germany constructed Kiel Canal, giving more direct access to North Sea. Principal ports: Libau, Svenborg, Helsingfors (Russian); Kiel, Stettin, Dantzig, Königsberg (German), Copenhagen (Denmark). Is shallow sea, frozen along coasts during winter. German and Russian fleets have been in conflict in this area.

Bank Act.—Passed 1844, limits value of notes that may be issued by Bank of England. So long as Act is in force, Bank must have equivalent amount of gold for every note issued, except as regards £18,450,000 of notes against which securities are deposited. When Act is suspended, which has only occurred three times since 1844, Bank may issue notes, if it deems it expedient, beyond amount of gold that it holds. As Bank of England notes are legal tender, large banks, in event of any exceptional run-demands, can fall back on their stock of these notes in meeting withdrawals. When heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England took place at end of July, 1914, the directors raised the Bank rate from 3 to 5 per cent., a day or two later to 10 per cent. But by August 7th it was back at 5 per cent. To conserve the supply of gold the Treasury issued new notes of £1 and 10s., which are still legal tender.

Banks of a River.—The right and left banks of a river are to the right and left respectively coming downstream, looking towards the mouth:

Bantams Battalion.—Young man of 5 ft. 1 in. who presented himself at local recruiting depot and was rejected because he did not reach Army height standard brought about formation of Bantams Battalion at Birkenhead, for men between 5 ft. and 5 ft. 3 in. in height. On being told he could not be accepted, disappointed recruit argued quietly that he was as capable of serving as a soldier as a taller man. Went through several gymnastic evolutions and offered "to take on any man in the recruiting office at five rounds in a boxing match." Struck with young man's earnestness, Mr. Alfred Mansfield, hon. secretary of the recruiting committee, who stands over 6 ft. high, mentioned incident to Mr. Alfred Bigland, M.P. for Birkenhead, and at once agreed to communicate with Lord Kitchener. Without delay Lord Kitchener gave consent to raising of Bantams Battalion. Over 1,000 men enrolled, each man presented with crest in form of bantam cock.

Barges, Belgian Food.—A flotilla of food-barges sent to Brussels from London with food sent by Commission for Relief in Belgium, who have their headquarters at 3, London Wall Buildings. For purpose of investigating conditions, Mr. Jarvis Bell, who went with the convoy, visited Antwerp, Malines, Louvain, Aerschot, and Turnhout; he drove through what is left of countless villages, and saw thousands of Belgians. Has reported that nothing could exaggerate misery of Belgium. Drove for miles through graveyards. Stakes, on some of them soldier's tattered coat and helmet, were tombstones; deserted fields cemeteries. As he entered villages women and children sought refuge in ruins of their roofless homes,

terrified lest some fresh visitation of war. Their faces were drawn and lined. The Belgian peasant, in many districts, had no home, no seed to sow with, no implements to work with, no transport with which to reach a market, and no heart to struggle.

Inconceivable that any war ever produced such complete and tragic paralysis as in many parts of Belgium.

The Coblenz, with over 1,000 tons of food-stuffs, went to Rotterdam, unloaded into eight barges, which, towed by four express tugs, left with relief for Brussels.

On each barge was this large notice printed in English: "Consigned to the American Minister at Brussels for the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation." On door of each barge captain's cabin was copy of Governor von der Goltz's proclamation instructing all German officials to give safe conduct and assistance to this cargo of relief.

Barnardiston, Brigadier-General N. W.—In command of the British force participating in movements against Germans at Tsingtau, and commanding the British Forces in North China. Began service in West Suffolk Militia in 1876; obtained commission in 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment two years later. Adjutant of his battalion 1882 to 1886, major and second in command 1896. Since then held many staff appointments, and for service in South African War received Queen's medal with four clasps. Received with enthusiasm in Japan, Dec. 1914.

Base.—Source from which army draws supplies and ammunition, and from which operations proceed.

Bases, British Naval.—Rosyth, Immingham, Sheerness, Harwich, Chatham, Dover, Portsmouth, Weymouth, Devonport, and Scapa Flow (Orkney).

Basrah.—Its capture gave immense importance to rapid victories gained by Anglo-Indian expedition at head of Persian Gulf. Is important centre on wide stream formed by junction of famous rivers, Tigris and Euphrates. Turks driven from their province at head of gulf between Persia and Arabia, and Britain secured, among other things, control of most valuable oil field in existence. Seizure of Basrah, which is fifty miles from head of gulf, was effected by naval and land forces almost without opposition, heavy previous defeats inflicted on Turks having broken their spirit. Even official report states that success was "greater and more rapid than anticipated." Basrah, a town that figured in "Arabian Nights," was to be terminus of proposed German railway through Bagdad to put a link between Constantinople and the Persian Gulf. So that another German scheme for obtaining a "sphere of influence" has been killed. There is also a probability that this conquest will free the Arabs from Turkish domination. Revival of Basrah as trade centre has been due to British influence. For hundreds of years it was home of Arabian poetry and learning. Its decay dates from Turkish conquest, but as late as the middle of eighteenth century city had 150,000 inhabitants. In 1854 population had fallen to 5,000, but, thanks chiefly to British commerce, number has now risen again to 20,000.

Battalion of infantry is 1,000 strong, composed of four companies each 250 strong.

Battenberg, Prince Louis of.—Until lately First Sea Lord. Resigned on his own initiative owing to his close connection with reigning house of Germany. Born at Gratz, Austria, May 24, 1854, his father being Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt, uncle of the Grand Duke Louis IV.

Prince Louis was only fourteen when, in 1868, he was naturalised as an Englishman and entered the British Navy.

His first ship was the Victory. He made the circuit of the world in the cruiser Inconstant. Held many important appointments. When captain, in 1892-4, he served as Naval Adviser to Inspector-General of Fortifications; in 1899-1901,

Assistant-Director of Naval Intelligence. Was noted in Navy that "L. B.," as was universally known in Service, earned his flag late. His first independent command was that of Cruiser Squadron, to which appointed 1904.

His flagship, the *Drake*, was celebrated for her fine shooting and fast steaming, and in her day held most of records in British Navy. In subsequent years held command-in-chief of Atlantic Fleet, which has now been abolished, and after that of third and fourth divisions of Home Fleet. In 1912 appointed First Sea Lord on the retirement of Admiral Sir F. Bridgeman.

Battenberg, Prince Maurice of.—Died of wounds at front. Was twenty-three years of age, and lieutenant, 1st Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps. A first cousin of King George, he was born October 3, 1891, at Balmoral Castle. No other Prince had been born in Scotland since 1600, when Charles I. was born in Dunfermline.

In March, 1911, was gazetted from Royal Military College, where he had been cadet, to second lieutenancy. Joined the King's Royal Rifles. When war broke out accompanied his regiment to front and in thick of fighting. On one occasion two men on either side of him shot down and two bullets passed through cap. "The narrow shave just amused the Prince," said an admiring sergeant of his regiment afterwards.

A brave deed by Prince Maurice at turn of the tide in Marne battle is related by Corporal J. Jolley, of King's Royal Rifles.

"On afternoon of September 5," he said, "we came in touch with German rearguard at place called by us 'The Valley of Death.' Enemy here lost heavily. We advanced and came on Germans preparing to blow up bridge. We were ordered to take it at once. Prince Maurice of Battenberg was first man over, searching house beyond all by himself."

Battery.—Detachment of artillery consisting of 208 of all ranks, 234 horses, and six guns.

Battle Cruiser, large warship, speedier than battleship. Some battle cruisers have armament and tonnage equal to a battleship.

Bayly, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis.—Commander of the First Battle Squadron, is fifty-six years old. Obtained £80 prize at Greenwich College. Served in Ashanti, Egypt, and the Congo.

Bayonet.—Several types now in use in the field. Our own is like a dagger, with a blade 12 in. long, sharpened on both edges and ground to a point. Slightly different is French bayonet. Longer and more particularly intended for thrusting, affectionately called "Rosette"—from its colour after use.

Russian is triangular, with no cutting edge, and is solely for thrusting. This detracts somewhat from its utility, because at close quarters an enemy can seize it without injury.

Beatty, Rear-Admiral Sir David.—Our youngest admiral, having been born in 1871. Begun life at sea as a midshipman in 1884, became commander in 1898, when saw active service on the Nile against the Dervishes. For his brilliant action received the D.S.O. Saw active service in operations that led to capture of Pekin, 1900. Twice wounded while leading 200 bluejackets to the capture of two guns. Made a captain in same year. Became a Rear-Admiral at early age of thirty-eight. In 1908 became Aide-de-Camp to the King. Commanded Sixth Cruiser Squadron during last naval manœuvres, and just before war broke out was in command of the British Squadron which paid a visit to Russia. Now commands First Battle Squadron, his flagship being H.M.S. *Lion*. Planned raid on enemy's ships in the Heligoland Bight (q.v.), when two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged.

Beauvais, in department of Oise, north France. Ancient town, with population 20,000

Belfort.—One of France's strongest fortresses, on Swiss frontier between Vosges and the Jura. Was ceded to France by Austria, 1648, underwent siege in war of 1870, and restored to France at Peace of Frankfort. Germans said to be preparing to besiege it.

Belgian Army.—Like the Serbian, was in process of reorganisation when war broke out. Its first-line troops were to have been composed of ten divisions, each 22,000 men strong, but doubtful whether more than six divisions were available for the campaign. The second line troops, or civil guards, were disarmed on approach of Germans, who refused to treat them as combatants. The Belgian Army uses a Krupp 3-in. field gun of pattern superior to that employed in German Army; rifle is Mauser of .301 calibre, so that captured weapons and ammunition could not be utilised by the Germans; machine gun is the Hotchkiss on light stand, which can be readily moved by infantry.

Belgian Flag Day.—Held in London and the surrounding districts, on Thursday, November 26, when Belgian flags in miniature sold in every street and every corner by willing helpers. Proceeds of sales handed for transmission to the Belgian Government for institution of Belgian Orphan Fund.

Belgian Inquiries.—Belgian Legation intimates that all inquiries or letters for Belgium soldiers, wounded or otherwise, should be sent to the Belgian Military Attaché, India House, Kingsway; and all inquiries for Belgian refugees to the Belgian Relief Committee, 10, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Belgian National Anthem.—Known as "La Brabançonne," dates from 1830, and name of composer was Camphout, who wrote several once popular but now forgotten operas.

"La Brabançonne" is named from the province of Brabant, of which Brussels is the capital. The words were by a young French actor, Jenneval.

Belgians, King of.—(See Albert I., King of Belgians.)

Belgians, Queen of.—(See Albert I., King of Belgians.)

Belgium.—Composed of Flemish race, speaking language akin to Dutch, and French-speaking people, formerly the Walloons. Coast line only 40 miles in length, open to invasion, north, east, and south. Area, 11,373 sq. miles; population, 7,571,387. (See Albert I of Belgium.)

Belgium, Neutrality of.—By Treaty of 1839 Belgium established as independent state after successful revolt against Holland, and by it Belgium's neutrality guaranteed by Powers, including Prussian representatives. Britain, in war of 1870-71 succeeded in getting both France and Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality, at same time announcing own intention to observe same. Contrary to belief in minds of some people, there is nothing in the Treaty making Belgium disarm. Has always been understood that Germany would respect this treaty to which she was a signatory, but has been proved that solemn treaty obligations are of no account to her, and mere "scrap of paper." (See also War, origin of, White Paper.)

Belgrade.—Capital of Serbia, taken by storm at point of bayonet by Austro-Hungarian troops, December 2, 1914, under General Frank, of 5th Army. Serbian Government removed from Belgrade to Nish before Austrians bombarded it, British Embassy damaged by shells. Town has undergone many sieges in past centuries. Taken by Turks 1690, by Prince Eugene 1717, occupied by Turks 1791-1867.

Belligerent.—Soldier under command of regular leader, wearing uniform, bearing weapons, and conforming to recognised rules of warfare.

Berchtold, Count Leopold von.—Austrian Foreign Minister, born in April 1863, entered the Diplomatic Service at age of twenty. Attached successively to the Paris, London, and St. Petersburg Embassies. Ambassador at St. Petersburg

from 1906 to 1911. In 1911 succeeded Count von Aehrenthal as chief of Vienna Foreign Office. Appointment regarded as favourable indication of friendship with Russia, as new Foreign Minister was great personal friend of the Russian Minister, M. Sazonoff. Is tall, slim, aristocratic looking man, great landlord, true grand seigneur.

Beresford, Lord Charles, is an honorary colonel in the recently formed Naval Brigades. Has always been idol of the Navy owing to his picturesque and breezy personality, his undaunted pluck, and all-round qualities as fighting admiral. Came into prominence at bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, when only thirty-six years of age. Had charge of gunboat Condor against formidable Marabout batteries, and from his quarter-deck had noticed critical condition of things, and steamed in under the guns of great fort, held her place, and silenced Marabout guns. The Admiral saw this daring feat, and ran up famous signal, "Well done, Condor!" Served on Lord Wolseley's staff in Nile Expedition, 1884-5. Subsequently commanded naval brigade at battles of Abu Klea, Abu Kru, and Metemneh, mentioned in the despatches for gallantry. In command of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party in the Safia. Prizes three medals for saving life at sea. Latest post was the command of the Channel Squadron, 1903-5. Has worked tirelessly for Navy. In 1888 advocated expenditure of £20,000,000 on fleet. Passing of Naval Defence Act in 1889 largely due to his action.

Berlin.—Capital of Prussia, population 2,071,257, chief city of German Empire, third largest city in Europe. Seat of civil and military government for Prussian kingdom. Possesses fine modern streets, famous university, and artistic works. Has grown rapidly, and is residence of Royal Family of Germany.

Bernhardi, General von, German general and writer whose books, "Germany and the Next War," "Germany's World Warning," were written and circulated with approval of Kaiser. In former, he urges necessity of spreading and imposing, "German Culture" on rest of world, overriding all human and moral considerations. German culture must be spread by the sword. Works out a scheme for destruction and subjugation of all other nations. All Germany has been captivated by the ideas of this pernicious book.

In "Germany's World Warning" (first English translation of which was published in the "Academy" from the pen of Mr. J. Ellis Barker), Bernhardi, discussing the position of Turkey in relation to the Allies and Germany, says: "Germany's relations with Turkey and Rumania are of particular importance to us. Both States are apt to form a counterpoise against Russia. Besides, Turkey is the only State that is able to threaten seriously England's position on land, for she can strike at the Suez Canal and thus cut through one of the vital nerves of the British Empire.

"The continued existence of a powerful Turkey is of the greatest importance to Germany also, because in case of war the route through Turkey would probably be the only one over which we could freely draw food and the raw materials required by our industries. In the north the sea would be closed to us by England, and in the Mediterranean through England and France.

"Therefore we must never tolerate that European Turkey falls under the Russian—which means hostile—influence." Alluding to our fleet, he says: "England will find it extremely difficult to obtain a decisive victory over Germany on the sea. On the other hand, it might be impossible for Germany to compel England, by force of arms, to make peace. Peace could only be obtained by our securing a crushing and destructive victory over England's Allies, particularly over France."

This, it should be remembered, was written before Germany went to war.

Bernstorff, Count, German Ambassador to United States. Instituted campaign of misrepresentation in American Press on origin of war. Earlier in war declared Germany willing to come to peace terms if it was agreed to call result of hostilities a "draw."

Besieging a fortress is the process of conducting operations for its capture by bombardment, mining, and other methods practised by military engineers. Usually only a small section of the defences is attacked, and against this all the besieger's resources are employed. The outer works are reduced one by one by bombardment, followed by assault. The heaviest artillery is employed. To enable the assailant to approach the fortifications, saps are carried forward. These are zigzag lines of trenches which are steadily strengthened and pushed nearer and nearer to the points selected for assault. Siege operations are usually protracted, as the process of carrying a sap against a fortress and bringing up heavy artillery is a slow one.

Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von.—German Imperial Chancellor, succeeding Prince Bülow. On occasion of his birthday (November 30), Kaiser sent him following telegram: "At the head of the German Empire I come to-day to your Excellency with my very special congratulations. To steer the Ship of State safely into harbour in these stormy times good fortune is needed, and for this purpose Providence employs men who know how to fight unflinchingly, with nothing in view but the welfare of the Fatherland until the great purpose has been attained. Among those men your Excellency occupies the first place. The German nation knows it; I know it; God bless your labours.—WILHELM I.R."

The Imperial Chancellor replied: "I beg to be permitted to thank your Majesty most respectfully from bottom of my heart for birthday joy which has been given me by your Majesty's gracious telegram. My impressions in Berlin have shown me anew that German nation knows itself to be one with its Kaiser in its trust in our forces." Speaking soon after the war began Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg admitted in Reichstag that occupation of Luxemburg and invasion of Belgium were "against the dictates of International Law"; but, he added, "we could not wait."

Bethune, Major-General E. C., C.B., Director-General of Territorial Force since June, 1912; formerly commanded the West Lanes Division; served in South Africa, raising "Bethune's Horse."

Beyers, General, one of rebel leaders in South Africa. Came into prominence during Boer War (1899-1902) as daring guerilla general. Along with Delarey successfully attacked General Clement's force at Nooitheaslacht, December, 1901. Taken prominent part in South African politics. On October, 1914, resigned post as Commandant-General of Union Defence Forces. Drowned Dec. 1914.

Billeting is legal quartering of troops upon citizens. Payment made for all accommodation secured through chief officers of police for purposes of billeting troops. Except in case of victualling houses, where payment is made at the statutory rates laid down in the Schedule to the Army (Annual) Act, 1914, payment made at rates shown in Special Army Order dated August 4, as follows:

Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished	9d. a night.
Breakfast, as specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Army Act—i.e., six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of bacon	7½ each
Dinner (hot), one pound of meat (previous to being dressed), eight ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes or other vegetables, one pint of beer or mineral water of equal value	1s. 7½d. "
Supper, six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, two ounces of cheese	4½d. "
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat	9d. a day
Stable-room and 10 lb. of oats, 12 lb. of hay, and 8 lb. of straw per day for each horse	2s. 7½d. "
Stable-room without forage	9d. "
Lodging and attendance for officer	3s. a night
An officer must pay for his food.	

The special rates fixed for troops accommodated in buildings (other than dwelling-houses) where bed and attendance are not provided, and for horses where proper stabling is not provided, are, for each officer or soldier and for each horse, 3d. a night.

Black Watch.—Officially the Royal Highlanders, comprising the 42nd and 73rd Foot. Organised in 1739 out of the six companies previously entrusted with the "watching" of the Highlands. In all, there are six Highland regiments in the British Army, and all wear the distinctive kilt, with the exception of the Highland Light Infantry.

Five years after their formation the Black Watch, with other Scottish regiments, saw active service on the Continent. At Fontenoy, in Belgium, 1745, their gallantry was the theme of admiration throughout all Britain, although the place was the scene of the defeat of the British and their Allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, by the French, under Marshal Saxe. Distinguished for gallantry at Ticonderoga in 1758, when five hundred fell before Montcalm's muskets, during fierce campaign this country engaged in with the French for possession of North America. Memorable action before Alexandria in 1801. For six years with Wellington in Peninsular campaign. At Waterloo formed part of General Picton's division, as also at Quatre Bras. In Crimean War and Indian Mutiny helped to win victories. Battle of Cawnpore chief of their engagements during Indian Mutiny, although took part in siege and capture of Lucknow. Took creditable part in the Ashantee War of 1874, the Egyptian War of 1882, and the Nile Expedition of 1884.

During South African War formed part of Highland Brigade. Most memorable experience was night attack on the Boer position at Magersfontein, where Black Watch had honour of leading column into which the Highland Brigade was formed for storming Boer trenches. Fought with fierce desperation, losing their gallant leader, as well as nineteen officers and over 300 men killed and wounded.

Blockade.—Object of blockade to prevent an enemy conducting commerce with outside world by sea, in order to damage his resources. May mean closing in of fortified town or fleet. Unlawful for a neutral to attempt to trade with any place declared by a Power to be blockaded.

Blue Cross, The.—Name given to organisation for tending wounded horses in war. Lady Smith-Dorrien identified herself with work, and in appeal for funds pointed out that man's faithful friend—the horse—has been forgotten. "War without horses would be impossible, and frightful loss caused by modern weapons is creating a shortage in horses absolutely unprecedented. It behoves all, therefore, to do their utmost not only to endeavour to save as many horses as possible for patriotic reasons, but because it is our duty also to endeavour to ease the suffering of these poor, faithful animals. Our Dumb Friends' League started the Blue Cross Fund, and French Government have officially recognised its existence and gratefully accepted its offer of help for the horses. The French Minister of War has not only authorised installation of horse hospitals in France, but has given every possible facility to Blue Cross for carrying out its work." The Blue Cross has opened light base hospitals for wounded horses. Secretary for fund, Mr. Arthur J. Coke, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

"Boches."—A term frequently used in France to-day in reference to Germans. Is comparatively modern. Napoleon's soldiers did not use it, and they called the Germans "têtes de bois" and "têtes carrées." Now "tête de boche" or "boche," in French workmen's slang, signifies "blockhead." In 1870 first syllable of Allemand being prefixed gave Alboche, shortened again into Boche in 1914.

Bombardier.—Non-commissioned artillery officer, corresponding to corporal in infantry. So called because in former times handled the bombard, or fuse, which fired the gun.

Bombs.—Played important part in present war. Used for destructive purpose or to terrorise inhabitants of towns. Carried by aviator in airship or aeroplane, and are dropped over side on place or object aimed at. Charged with high explosives and containing shrapnel bullets, they do enormous damage. Paris in particular has been the target of German airmen flying in-Taube machines. Usually the German bomb-throwers threw down a flag weighted with a bag of sand inscribed: "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon."

At Antwerp, Arras, and many other places, German aircraft have dropped bombs on peaceful inhabitants, usually causing loss of life. Our airmen in retaliation have attacked German Zeppelin sheds, railways, etc., by dropping bombs. In each case the object has been destruction of enemy's places, not human lives. On one occasion the Kaiser had a narrow escape; bombs wrecked the inn where a short time previously he had been dining.

French airmen now use new air bomb, made similar in size to the dynamite bomb, but effect different. When dynamite bomb falls upon a number of men the bodies leap up in the air.

When the new bomb bursts it simply lays everything out flat within the area of its explosion. The explosion raises practically no dust or smoke. Even the earth disturbed by the case of bomb striking ground is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force. (See Aircraft in War, Duesseldorf, Friedrichshafen.)

Bordeaux, contains 300,000 inhabitants, and lies on the River Garonne, south-west of France. Is famous port, and for a time the seat of the French Government. History has repeated itself. In 1870, on approach of German forces, the French Government removed to Bordeaux. Bordeaux figures largely in English history, belonging to English Kings for nearly three hundred years—1154-1453. The Black Prince, as Governor of Aquitaine, held his court there, and the town was birth-place of his son, Richard II. The chief wine-shipping port, and fourth largest town in France, Bordeaux is unfortified, but its position on the Garonne renders its value very great. Four million tons of shipping are dealt with annually.

Bosnia.—See War, Origin of; also Balkan States.

Botha, General Louis, is honorary General in British Army. Born 1862, at Greytown, Natal. Went to Orange Free State when quite young. Came to front in South African War. After battle outside Ladysmith, was selected to command a division. When General Joubert died, made Commandant-General of Transvaal forces. Was leading spirit of guerilla tactics adopted at end of war. In 1902, after peace had been declared, paid his first visit to England. In 1907 again visited England as representative of Transvaal at Imperial Conference. In 1910 became Premier of Union of South Africa. Commander of the Union forces operating against the Germans in South-West Africa. Has promptly put down the rebellion of certain disloyal Boer leaders.

Boulogne, seaport and important cross-Channel station on northern coast of France. Noted for fishing industry and quaintness of its old town. Here in last century, Napoleon assembled his army for invasion of Britain, which never came to fruition.

Boys in Army.—Small number of boys required in Army for service as buglers, trumpeters, drummers, or musicians. They are between fourteen and sixteen (unless from Gordon Boys' Home, where they have been trained as musicians, or in some trade; or boys for the Royal Artillery, when age limit is extended to seventeen), and the consent of a parent or guardian is necessary. At age of eighteen boys become available for service in the ranks, and proceed as do other soldiers.

Bradford, Vice-Admiral E. E., in the Third Battle Squadron, has charge of our principal pre-Dreadnought battleships, in one of which, the King Edward VII., his flag flies. Entering the Service in 1872, he was in the Egyptian War of 1882. For some time he was Sir Arthur Wilson's flag captain in the Channel Fleet, and as a rear-admiral he was in the Second Division of the Home Fleet in 1909-10, and in command of the Training Squadron in 1911-13.

Brevet, commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay.

Bridges, Major-General W. T.—Commander of Australian Expeditionary Force. Was Commandant of Royal Military College in Australia.

Brigade.—Force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Briggs, Squadron-Commander, hero of aerial raid on Zeppelin headquarters at Friedrichshafen, Nov. 21. Is thirty-two years of age. Learned to fly at Eastchurch flying school and took pilot's certificate March, 1912.

Is holder of British height record, having, on March 11, at Eastchurch, while flying a Bleriot monoplane, reached altitude registered by his barograph as 14,920 ft. So intense was the cold at that height, that fuel in petrol tank congealed. On descending pilot's face swollen with frost-bite and he had to be conveyed to sick-quarters.

Mr. Briggs "lived for flying," and his bright, clean-shaven face was a true index to cheery optimism of his character, which made him singularly popular among his brother airmen.

A son of late Mr. William Briggs, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Hudson Smith, Briggs & Co., chartered accountants, Bristol, and secretary of Great Western Colliery Company. Squadron-commander Briggs left Clifton College in 1895, and became lieutenant in Royal Navy, subsequently joining the Flying section.

British Cause, The.—A letter signed by Prime Minister and influential men appeared in "Times," calling attention to important work initiated by Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations. "By the side of our Allies, the British nation and the British Empire are at war with a most formidable enemy. Our cause is doubly a righteous and a just one, because we fight not alone in defence of our existence and freedom, but for the right of small nations to enjoy the same freedom; and for civilisation and democracy, as we understand them. The enemy threatens to destroy these and to substitute for them the rule and methods of a ruthless militarism. In the last result, British public opinion may well prove to be the deciding factor in this great struggle. Given steadfast and unwavering fortitude on the part of the whole British people, we believe the victory will be ours. But, come what may, there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace, probably in circumstances far more terrible for the Empire than those which face us to-day. In view of its vital and fundamental importance, it is plain that this great driving-power of public opinion must not be left to shift and vary as temperament and the changing fortunes of war may dictate. Many useful educational agencies—most of which are now co-operating with the Central Committee—are at work in different ways upon the task of informing and fortifying this greatest of all national assets—public opinion. But whilst this educational work has been carried on strenuously in certain parts of the country, there are other districts where little or nothing has been done. The extension of the work to every district in the United Kingdom is important and urgent, and the Central Committee was, therefore, brought into being by means of voluntary effort to assist, unify, and supplement the work of all organisations labouring for this end. Equally important is the task of laying before neutral countries a clear

statement of the British case; for the moral weight of neutral opinion will exert an ever-increasing influence on the issues of the conflict. Germany, with that thoroughness which characterises all her undertakings, is making strenuous efforts to influence the opinion of the world in her favour. It is imperative that immediate steps should be taken to present the full evidence on which our case rests in order to enable neutral countries to arrive at an impartial judgment.

With this end in view, the Central Committee has proposed a far-reaching scheme for the translation and distribution of suitable literature in these countries. We therefore appeal to men and women of good will to associate themselves with the Central Committee, and to make possible the fullest development of its work by contributing according to their means."

All communications addressed to the Secretary, The Central Committee, Canadian Pacific Buildings, 62, Charing Cross, London, W.C., from whom full information may be obtained.

British Colonial Horse, attached to the 3rd Belgian Lancers. Each man paid his own passage to England, and regiment includes men from all parts of the Empire.

British Service Ammunition is known technically as Mark VII., '303 S.A. Ammunition.

Length of bullet is 1.28 inches, and its weight is 174 grains. Muzzle velocity is 2,440 feet per second. The bullet is pointed one with envelope of cupro-nickel, which completely covers core, except at the base, through which core is inserted.

Broadside.—Firing of one side of battleship's guns simultaneously. Queen Elizabeth, 8 15-in. guns, has broadside weighing 15,600 lb.; King George V., 10 13.5-in. guns, 13,750 lb. To fire a battleship broadside costs about £1,500.

Brother Johannes.—Supposed French monk of seventeenth century, to whom famous prophecy identifying Kaiser as "Anti-Christ" has been attributed.

In year 1600 appeared, at Venice, thin quarto volume with allegorical plates, containing small collection of prophecies with annotations by Hieronymus Joanninus.

Bruges.—Famous old-world Belgian town, occupied by Germans Oct. 15. Noted for its belfry and other historic buildings, also canals, which connected it with the coast. Its belfry has been immortalised by Longfellow, its carillon-like large musical-box fitted over with little spikes, each of which lifts tongue and pulls hammer that strikes bell. Most famous of bells of Bruges is alarm bell, on which is inscribed, "My name is Roland; when I toll there is a fire; when I ring there is victory in the land."

Brussels.—Occupied by Germans early in war who imposed a huge indemnity. M. Max (q.v.) the Burgomaster, imprisoned because it was not forthcoming. Capital of Belgium, and noted for its fine buildings and art treasures. Palais de Justice one of finest buildings in world. Has an exquisite old Hotel de Ville and ancient church of St. Gudule. Has played an important part in European history. Duchess of Richmond gave her celebrated ball in Brussels the night before Waterloo. From 1794 to 1814 in possession of French, but from 1831 the capital of the Kingdom of Belgium. Its approach said to be mined by Germans.

Bucharest.—Capital of Rumania, population 338,109.

Bukovina.—Austrian province, bounded on the north by Galicia, east by Russia, and south by Rumania. Rumanians make up 35 per cent. of the population. Of the remainder, 40 per cent. are Ruthenians. Seventy per cent. of the people belong to the Orthodox (i.e., Russian) Church. Their sympathies, therefore, are not likely to be with their Austrian rulers. Czernowitz is the capital.

Bulfin, Major-General.—Served Burma, 1892-3, South Africa 1899; commanded 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot; A.A. and Q.M.G. Cape Colony 1906-10. Mentioned in recent despatches: "I have more than once during this campaign brought forward the name of Major-General Bulfin to your Lordship's notice. Up to the evening of November 2, when he was somewhat severely wounded, his services continued to be of great value."

Bulgaria.—Balkan State, facing Black Sea and fronted by Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Turkey. Lost portion of Macedonia in second Balkan War (1913). Sympathies said to be with Austria and Germany in present war.

Bullet, is usually of lead, covered with nickel and of shape resembling an elongated half of an egg. The nickel casing is employed to prevent the lead from adhering to the rifling of the barrel and clogging it, thus rendering the shooting bad. The rifling, which consists of little grooves or ridges in the barrel of the rifle, imparts a spin to the bullet which keeps it straight and increases enormously the range and accuracy of the weapon. In most modern rifles a "Spitze" or sharp-pointed bullet is used, which is lighter than the blunt-nosed, old-fashioned bullet, of longer range, and capable of greater penetration. The British bullet has a diameter of .303 in., and weighs in the older rifles 215 grains or half an ounce; in the newer about 160 grains. The German bullet has a diameter of .311 in. and weighs 154 grains. The French bullet has a diameter of .315 in. and weighs 198 grains; it is made of an alloy of copper and zinc and has no nickel case. (See also Dum-Dum.)

Bullet Wounds.—Bullet covered with hard nickel now in use make surgeon's task simple. Formerly, large bullets of soft lead broke up inside body, shattered bones, and frequently remained embedded in muscles, bones, and other parts. Result was slow healing, festering wounds which kept soldier ill for long time.

Modern long, slender bullet generally passes through the body without doing vital injury. Even when it goes through the intestine, the stomach, the kidney, etc., the wound closes up without very serious after-consequences. A good deal, however, depends on circumstances. If the soldier's stomach is empty—as it generally is in a battle—so much the better for him when he gets a bullet through it. When he is tired and half starving, the shock is very great, and he may become utterly helpless from a slight wound. A bullet fired at a range of 300 to 600 yards has more penetrating power than one fired at a range under or over that distance. In the former case it passes through the bone without doing very much damage; in the latter it shatters the bone, and makes recovery slow. Ricochetting bullet causes very bad wounds, as a rule. Small as it is, if a bullet strikes a large bone, like a hip, it gives blow like that of a crowbar.

"**Bully Beef**" is the nickname given by the troops to the canned beef which figures so largely in their rations.

Bulow, General von.—Prominent German commander, who in retreat from Mons tried to surround our army on its right while Kluck, with 200,000 men, began to encircle its left. Kluck said to be the hammer and Bulow the anvil on this occasion.

Bulwark, H.M.S.—This battleship (Captain Guy L. Sclater), lying near Sheerness, blew up and sank early on morning, November 26, with very heavy loss of life, amounting to between 700 and 800. Cause of explosion not known, but believed to have been internal, in magazine.

Lost battleship belonged to class which may be said to have represented backbone of Navy before Dreadnought was built. One of group of eight sister ships designed by late Sir William White, and first ship built at Devonport to cost over million sterling. Was of 15,000 tons displacement, carried typical pre-Dreadnought battleship armament of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, her principal armour consisting of belt of Krupp steel 9 in. thick. Bulwark and her sisters were our first battleships to have this armour, their immediate predecessors of Canopus

class being protected by Harvey nickel steel. For ten months while the Bulwark was serving as Admiral Colville's flagship—from May, 1908 to March, 1909—she was commanded by late Captain R. F. Scott, the hero of the South Pole expedition of 1910-13.

In presenting to Bulwark in 1906 battle-practice trophy which he had offered for competition among ships of the Mediterranean Fleet, Lord Charles Beresford said he considered battleship occupied place of honour in world's navies for big-gun shooting, as he could find no record that would equal that of his own flagship.

Burden, Soldier's.—Total weight of equipment, including rifle and bayonet, is 60 lb. Rifle weighs 9 lb. 4 ozs. Other items are knapsack (q.v.), ammunition pouches, entrenching tool, water-bottle, haversack for rations.

Byng, Major-General, Hon. Julian.—Soudan Expedition 1884, South Africa 1899. Commanded 10th Royal Hussars 1902-4; 2nd Cavalry Brigade 1905-7; 1st Cavalry Brigade 1907-9. Mentioned in recent dispatches: "The first corps was brilliantly supported by the 3rd Cavalry Division under General Byng. Sir Douglas Haig has constantly brought this officer's eminent services to my notice. His troops were repeatedly called upon to restore the situation at critical points, and to fill gaps in the line caused by the tremendous losses which occurred."

C

Caisson, is a bomb, or mine. The term is applied specifically to mines in the ground which can be automatically exploded. The term is also applied to a heavy armoured waggon for carrying shells accompanying a field gun.

Calais.—Important seaport town north-west coast of France, 26 miles from Dover. For its possession Germans waged terrible battle of Flanders and expended in vain huge total of men and material. Taken 1347, by Edward III., remained under English rule until 1558. Loss of Calais so affected Queen Mary I. that she said the name would be found engraven on her heart. Also taken by the Spaniards 1598. Is centre of lace-making, engineering, and fishing industries. Strongly fortified, its lighthouse visible for twenty miles.

Calibre.—The diameter of the bore of a gun—thus a gun of 12-inch calibre has a bore 12 ins. across, taking a 12-inch projectile. Calibre is used in plural to express the length of the gun; thus a phrase often heard is a "gun of forty or fifty calibres," which means that the length of the gun is forty or fifty times the diameter of the bore. Thus a 12-inch gun of fifty calibres, the type mounted in the British Dreadnoughts before the 13.5 inch gun was introduced, is a weapon fifty times 12 inch long, i.e., 50 ft. in length.

Callaghan, Admiral Sir George.—Fine old seaman, silent, strong, self-contained. For three years commanded Home Fleets. "The men would follow him anywhere," said one of his captains. Commander-in-Chief of British First Fleet, and nephew of late King Leopold. His work at head of Naval Brigade which assisted in relief of Peking Legations, 1900, is his best known exploit.

Cambon, M. Paul, G.C.V.O.—Ambassador of the French Republic to this country. Received the hon. Oxford degree of D.C.L. in 1904, Edinburgh in 1905, Cambridge in 1906, when he was introduced as "particularly deserving of honour as having been one of the authors of the French Treaty with Great Britain."

Cambrai.—Ancient town in Nord Department of France, population 25,000, strongly fortified. Chief product is well-known fine linen or muslin, invented by Baptiste Coutaing in fifteenth century, his name commemorated by "batiste" by which French denote this particular fabric. Here on line Cambrai-Le Cateau was fought Battle of Cambrai during historic retreat from Mons, August 25-28. On August 26 position of British very critical, for 300,000 Germans thrown

against our lines with known intention of annihilating our "contemptible little army." In spite of superior force of enemy our men fought superbly, thousands upon thousands of Germans being shot down. The critical situation of our forces saved by fine generalship of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, to whose important services at this juncture Sir John French bore tribute in notable dispatch.

Cameroon or Kamerun.—German protectorate in West Africa, bordered by British Nigeria, French Congo, Lake Chad and Atlantic. Area 295,000 sq. miles, population $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, capital Buea. German forces invaded British Nigeria and British invaded Cameroon. Following is summary of military operations.

Our first operations resulted in occupation of Duala and Bonaberi and advance along Duala railway to Japoma bridge, along the Bonaberi railway to Susa, and along the Wuri River to Jabassi. Process of driving enemy back successfully continued. On October 26, French force, under Colonel Mayer, with co-operation of British naval and military force, occupied Edea, town on Sanaga River, important station on railway from Duala. On November 13 preparations were completed for extensive operations to north and north-west of Duala. After bombardment by French cruiser, Bruix and Nigeria Government yacht Ivy, a force of Royal Marines seized and occupied Victoria, seaport of Buea, seat of the German Colonial Government. On same day column advancing along Bonaberi railway from Susa drove enemy north and occupied Mujuka, station fifty miles from Bonaberi. Meanwhile large Allied naval and military forces, advancing from different points, proceeded to occupy Buea. Occupation was effected on November 15, enemy being scattered in all directions.

On Nigerian frontier small German incursions taken place at various points, but, except in one instance, enemy retired at once and no collision occurred. Exception consisted of raid to east of Ikom, on Cross River. On November 8 an outpost at Danare, twenty-five miles east of Ikom, under Colour-sergeant C. J. Francis, No. 5586, Royal Sussex Regiment and Nigerian Regiment West African Frontier Force, attacked, and Colour-sergeant Francis was killed. On 11th and again on November 12 German force of eight Europeans and 300 native soldiers attacked Abonorok, three miles west of Danare, and twenty-two miles east of Ikom. They were repulsed, and two Germans killed or wounded. The Cameroon has not escaped usual German campaign of misrepresentation of British motives in going to war. On October 8 the Resident of British Bornu was in possession of German proclamation in Arabic addressed to chief of Marus, an important town in north of Cameroon, mentioning Sultan of Turkey as friend of Germans and chief of Faithful, and giving the cause of war a desire of English to take Constantinople and give it to pagans. This was nearly a month before war broke out with Turkey. Result of German intrigues has been negligible. The Governor-General reports that Mohammedan population in north is most loyal, and that many messages of loyalty have been received that Tripoli Arabs at Kano are dissociating themselves from the action of the Turkish Government, and that 36,000 Lagos and 5,000 Jebu Mohammedans are praying for victory to Allies.

Canadian Troops.—Canadian volunteers for front numbered 100,000 men by August 28. First contingent accepted numbered 27,000 and quartered at Valcartier Camp, in Quebec Province, where it was inspected by Duke of Connaught. First contingent includes cavalry, artillery, infantry, and other units—Highlanders, Grenadiers. But the response to call for volunteers so generous from every province of Dominion between Halifax and Vancouver that second contingent soon formed numbering over 8,000. Outburst of patriotism not fostered or incited. It was simply announced that every man must be a free volunteer, able to pass medical examination. No married man allowed to go without consent of his wife, no man accepted who was not physically of best, and rapid and a straight shooter. It is said the hardy life these men lead makes them worth three German conscripts. Before proceeding to front first contingent

stationed at Salisbury Plain for training. King and Queen, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, paid visit of inspection. His Majesty subsequently issued following message to his Canadian troops :

"It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value both to the fighting strength of my Army and in the evidence which it gives of the solidarity of my Empire. The general appearance and physical standard of the different units are highly creditable, and I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks, for it is only by careful training and leading on the part of all that the demands of modern war can be met. I shall follow with interest the progress and work of my Canadians."

In memorandum issued November 21, Sir R. Borden, Canadian Premier, gave outlines of plans of Government with reference to dispatch of a third and successive contingent, and provision for increase of from 48,000 to 58,000 men under arms in Canada, including 8,000 doing garrison and guard duty. When these have been raised Canadian forces will total 91,000. As soon as second contingent goes to Front, a third contingent takes its place, bringing the figures of enlistment up to 108,000.

Canopus, H.M.S.—Third-class battleship, 12,950 tons, about whose safety much anxiety was felt. Was thought at first she was lost in naval action off coast of Chili, November 1, but First Lord of Admiralty has stated: "We have every reason to suppose that the Canopus is quite safe."

Capper, Colonel J. E., C.B.—Deputy-Inspector-General of Communications and temporary Brigadier-General. One of pioneers of aeronautics in this country, experimenting with balloons and kites.

Associated with late Colonel S. F. Cody in his pioneer work. Is military engineer; has seen service in India, Burmah, and South Africa. Was commandant of Balloon School.

Captain.—Rank above lieutenant and below major for an officer in Army. Commands a company of infantry, troop of cavalry, or battery of artillery. In Navy is officer of warship carrying at least twenty guns, responsible for discipline, navigation, and equipment.

Carmania.—Well-known British trans-Atlantic liner fitted out as auxiliary cruiser. On September 14, steaming south on reconnoitring expedition towards Trinidad Island, tiny island rock about four miles by two, lying in South Atlantic, 700 miles east from Brazil, sighted enemy's Cap Trafalgar, splendid new Hamburg-South-American liner. Like Carmania, Cap Trafalgar fitted out for war service. British cruiser fired shot across her bow, latter returned challenge by broadside from starboard guns. Both vessels fought fiercely, and Cap Trafalgar destroyed and sunk. Royal Naval Reserve officers and men on board Carmania greatly distinguished themselves. Casualties on our side: 9 men killed and 26 wounded out of 421 hands all told. Survivors of Cap Trafalgar, landed at Buenos Aires, consisted of 18 officers and 292 men; her casualties, 8 officers and 100 men.

Carpentier, Georges.—Famous French boxer, now in aviation branch of our Ally's army. Numerous reports of his death in action without foundation. Captured a dog "Kronprinz" from Germans.

Case Shot.—Small shot placed in a cylindrical case of sheet iron for use at close quarters. Charging cavalry would be received with case shot instead of with shrapnel.

Castelnau, General de, who was raised to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour for his fine defence of Nancy. His army corps fought almost daily in the first month of the war. The general lost two of his sons, and a third was wounded.

Casualties, British.—See Losses.

Casualty Inquiry Office.—The Quadrangle, War Office, Whitehall.

Cavalry.—Mounted troops used to cover movements of main body, cover retreat, and complete battle by charging. Regiment of cavalry commanded by lieutenant-colonel, consists of three fighting squadrons, each divided into four troops. Each troop contains thirty-two men and one officer. Also transport carts, waggons, machine-gun capable of pouring stream of bullets at rate of 600 a minute. Two or three regiments constitute a brigade, under a major-general, brigadier-general, or colonel, supported by battery of horse artillery.

Cavalryman armed with rifle and sabre. Lancers and front ranks of dragoon regiments carry lances. Cavalry march twenty-five to thirty miles a day. In case of necessity fifty miles.

Cavalry Brigade.—In our Army, three regiments each of three field squadrons, of approximately 150 men. Abroad, two regiments, each of five or six squadrons. With each cavalry brigade there are machine guns and a signal troop.

Cavalry, British :

Squadron : 155 of all ranks.

Regiment : Three squadrons, or 540 of all ranks.

Brigade : Three or four regiments, usually with certain transport and horse artillery units, or about 1,670 or 2,220 of all ranks.

Division : Four cavalry brigades with certain artillery, engineer, and medical units. Strength varies according to the composition of the brigade mentioned above.

Cavalry Division.—Two to four brigades of cavalry and one to four batteries of horse artillery, besides mounted engineers and auxiliary services, making in the British Army from 3,000 to 4,000 men in all. The normal foreign cavalry division has 4,500 men and a combatant strength of 3,500 sabres, 12 guns, and 6 machine guns.

Cavan, Brigadier-General, Earl of.—B. 1865. A.D.C. to Governor-General (Lord Stanley of Preston) of Canada, 1891-93. Mentioned in recent despatches : "The first corps commander informs me that on many occasions Brigadier-General the Earl of Cavan, commanding the 4th Guards Brigade, was conspicuous for the skill, coolness, and courage with which he led his troops, and for the successful manner in which he dealt with many critical situations."

Censor.—Official appointed to see that no information of use to enemy is allowed to go either by post or telegraph. Owing to his strictness present war equally with Russo-Japanese (1904-5) has lacked old-time war correspondents' narratives. At the front censor is military officer who examines private correspondence as well as despatches of special correspondents. (See Press Bureau.)

Centimètre is 100th of a mètre, and is equal to English 0.39371 inches.

Châlons-sur-Marne.—The "Aldershot" of France. Headquarters of 6th Army Corps. Has flying school. Little over 100 miles east of Paris.

Chaplain-General.—(See Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor.)

Charleroi.—Important Belgian town on Sambre, twenty-three miles east of Mons. Fierce fighting between British and Germans took place here at commencement of campaign (August 21), lasting several days.

Chasseurs à cheval.—Mounted forces of French Army, forming corresponding division to

Chasseurs à pied.—Forming greater part of light infantry of French Army. Originated 1779.

Chasseurs d'Afrique.—Originated 1831, serve in Algiers, and are mounted on Arab horses.

Château-Thierry.—French town in department of Aisne. Between here and Charly Germans driven back by Allied forces, also Prussian Guard severely repulsed between here and Vitry le François.

Cherbourg.—Important naval station and seaport in English Channel, in French department of Manche, 70 miles from south of Isle of Wight, and about 200 miles north-west of Paris.

Chetwode, Brigadier-General Sir Philip.—Commanded 5th Cavalry Brigade posted at Binche, on the extreme British right, at the beginning of the combined operations. On August 28 brigade fought brilliant action with German cavalry, in course of which 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy.

Chevron.—Stripe, V-shaped, indicating rank of non-commissioned officer. One for lance-corporal, two for corporal, three for sergeant. Various badges are worn to denote rank, or proficiency. (See Badges of Army.) Bandsman has a badge, harp, surmounted by crown (this is not worn in cavalry regiments); sergeant trumpeters Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers have two trumpets and cornets with leaf in centre; roughriders have spur; pioneers, two axes crossed; armourer-sergeant, machinery gunner or artificer, and smith, hammer and pincers crossed; wheelers and carpenters, a wheel; farriers and shoeing smiths, a horse-shoe. Among badges to mark proficiency and skill are: two swords crossed surmounted with crown for best swordsman in regiment, and each squadron; two swords crossed for best swordsman in every twenty men; laurel with letter "L" for layer in gunnery; two rifles crossed for marksman.

Christian, Rear-Admiral Arthur H.—Has a brilliant record of active service to his credit. As gunnery-lieutenant he took a prominent part in the punitive expedition against King Koko of Nimby, West Africa. He also served under Rear-Admiral Rawson in East Africa as a staff officer of the Naval Brigade, and was promoted to commander the following year as a direct recognition of his services on this occasion. From July, 1908, to October, 1910, he was in command of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and was thus responsible for part of the naval education of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. In 1902 he served on H.M.S. *Highflyer*, which sank the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston, M.P.—First Lord of the Admiralty. Elder son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been soldier, statesman, journalist. Served with Spanish forces in Cuba, 1895; with Malakand Field Force, 1897, in Soudan, where he took part in charge of 21st Lancers at Omdurman. Went to South Africa as soldier and war correspondent. Captured by the Boers after wreck of armoured train at Estcourt, but escaped from Pretoria. Had a meteoric career in Parliament, becoming Under-Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Trade, Home Secretary, and, since 1911, First Lord of the Admiralty. Has written a number of books of travel, and life of his father. Takes a first-hand interest in Navy, and has risked life in seaplane and submarine. Celebrated fortieth birthday November 30, 1914.

Clausewitz, Karl von.—Famous German writer on philosophy of war. Regarded as founder of strategy which gave the victories of 1866 and 1870 to Prussia. Was noted general and present at Battle of Waterloo. Died 1831.

Clearing for Action.—Act of denuding battleship's decks of unnecessary woodwork lest hostile shell burst near and start dangerous fire. Decks and cabins cleared of all extraneous articles, smaller guns are screened by sheets of canvas soaked in alum to prevent them catching fire. The decks are covered thickly with sand. From one of the big ships that, early in August, began the blockade of the German North Sea coast, fully one thousand pounds' worth of handsome furniture, including two pianos and an organ, was flung overboard.

Coastguards.—Originally formed to prevent smuggling, now have for chief duties helping shipwrecked vessels. Under the control of the Admiralty, are recruited from Navy to serve as naval reserve, being required to put in certain periods of drill at sea during the year. During war time they are employed in watching the sea for hostile craft.

Cocos-Keeling Islands.—Scene of defeat of Emden (q.v.), discovered by Captain Keeling, 1609. Cocos had been property of Scotch family Ross for generations, and present governor is Mr. Sydney Ross. Islands enjoy fine climate but subject to terrible cyclones, most of buildings being destroyed by particularly severe one about forty years ago.

Coldstream Guards.—Regiment of the Household Brigade of Guards distinguished in history. So called from village of that name, on Tweed. Raised by General Monk, 1659, when preparing for march on London. Made famous charge at Compiègne, September 1.

Collar, Sailor's.—Large square collar that sailors wear hanging some distance over shoulders, dates back to old days when it was the custom for sailors to wear hair in form of pigtail, which was kept well greased. The grease made back of coat very dirty, and official order given that all sailors were to wear collar that could be detached and washed. Collar has continued, although need for it has long since passed away. Three white lines on collar said to refer to three of Nelson's greatest victories. Black scarf often worn by sailors under collars is token of mourning for death of Nelson. After Battle of Trafalgar general order issued to sailors to wear black scarf, and this order never cancelled.

Collet, C. H., Flight-Lieutenant.—Took part in air raid to Rhine when British aviators flew over Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf, dropping bombs, which caused serious damage. Is twenty-five years of age, born in Calcutta, and joined Flying Corps the moment war was declared. Was known at Brooklands as the silent airman, man of action rather than words. Chief hobby piloting as many machines as possible. Longest time he had spent in air previous to war was seven and a half hours, carrying in machine 1,400 lb. of fuel and ballast.

Colonel.—Chief commander of a regiment, the rank being between major and general. Pay varies from £328 to £447 a year, according to branch of service.

Colour-Sergeant.—Non-commissioned officer formerly in charge of the colours, but nowadays in charge of a company.

Combatants.—In our army, name given to units actually engaged for fighting as distinct from non-combatants (q.v.). Statistics for peace time as follows:

	At Home	Colonies	Total
Cavalry	12,900	1,800	14,700
Horse and Field Artillery	17,800	600	18,400
Garrison Artillery	8,800	5,000	13,800
Engineers	7,800	2,000	9,800
Flying Corps	1,400	—	1,400
Infantry	75,000	20,500	95,500
Total	123,700	29,900	153,600

Commander, in Royal Navy, is title given to chief officer of the smaller warships. He is the navigation officer when serving on a large warship. Pay, £401 a year, with allowances. A captain is a superior officer to a commander.

Commissariat.—Department of Army responsible for supply and transport of food, storage, and other necessities. Controlled by Army Service Corps. Army corps is accompanied in field by twelve commissariat companies. In the German Army the commissariat includes a travelling stove, the fire of which is never supposed to be allowed to go out, so that theoretically there is always something hot for troops on their forced marches, amounting to twenty-five miles a day for a week on end.

Commission.—Document by which officer in Army is appointed and is authorised to use his powers.

Commodore.—Rank in Royal Navy between admiral and captain. Has charge of few ships for special service. Rank is temporary. Sometimes courtesy title of a senior captain.

Common Shell.—Cases of steel containing a charge of high explosive, usually lyddite. The charge is detonated by a fuse, which may be either time, set to go off a certain number of seconds or fractions of a second after leaving the gun; or by percussion, the shell exploding on striking some object, such as the ground or a gun-shield. Shell are deadly for the destruction of buildings.

Communication, Lines of.—These are the various avenues by which an army in the field keeps up communication with its base or source of supplies. Only small detachments are able to live for long on supplies collected as they advance. The maintenance of communications is the first essential of strategy. The broader the front on which an army advances, the more easily can it be supplied, owing to the greater number of roads and railways available, but a large number of men must be detailed for their protection. All strategic points (fortresses, bridges, mountain passes, etc.) on the lines must be permanently garrisoned and scoured by patrols. The base of the German Army in Western Europe is, roughly speaking, the German frontier from Aix-la-Chapelle to Bâle, to which its lines of communication run from any point on a curved line drawn from Brussels to near Belfort. An army may also be "based" on a single fortress, as the Belgians were upon Antwerp.

The Allied Army in France, having a friendly country in its rear, is not under the same necessity as the invader of guarding its lines of communication. The army of a nation which controls the sea has the great advantage of being able to change its base at need to any point on the coast line. A British army advancing from France into North-West Germany could shift its base to any port on the North Sea.

Company, in infantry, 120 men, forming part of a battalion, under a captain who has two lieutenants under him.

Compiègne.—French town on the Cise and Aisne, mentioned in Sir John French's dispatches dealing with the earlier portion of war. Thirty-five miles by rail, on Paris-Brussels line, east of Beauvais. Noted for beautiful forest of 30,000 acres, the favourite hunting ground of French kings. Possesses rope, tile, and sugar works. Population 16,503. On September 1 scene of famous charge of Coldstream Guards.

Connaught, Prince Arthur of.—At front with his regiment, the 2nd Dragoons (the Scots Greys), in which he is brevet-major. Has been appointed Extra A.D.C. to the King. Married the Duchess of Fife, the elder daughter of late Duke of Fife. His knowledge of languages has been of help to British Expeditionary Force, according to Sir John French.

Connaught Rangers.—Noted Irish regiment, mentioned during progress of war for valiant services. Most dramatic event in its long career of service occurred in Transvaal, 1880, when 2nd battalion on march from Middelburg to Pretoria ambushed by Boer commando, and many killed and wounded. Wife of non-commissioned officer managed to save colours, which were detached from poles,

and carried them under dress safely to British headquarters at Pretoria. First battalion served in Peninsular War, and showed gallantry at Fuentes d'Onoro, earning praise of Sir Thomas Picton.

Conning Tower.—(See Submarines.)

Conscription.—Compulsory military service, introduced by Napoleon in modern Europe, adopted by Prussia after defeat at Jena, 1805, and since 1870 by most Continental Powers. Under it every male reaching a specified age becomes liable for a period of military service. In Germany and France all liable to serve enlisted. In France between 30,000 and 40,000 recruits to be enrolled in regiments every twelve months, and during period of service has to repair own clothes, cook and make bread, as well as learn riding, shooting, etc. In Russia, where numbers arriving at service age greater than number required for service, military authorities fix number of whom service is required. Those exempt from conscription in these countries are clergymen, doctors, etc., only sons of widows, or those incapacitated by ill-health. In Belgium, though conscription in force, army mostly composed of volunteers.

Consequences of War in Britain.—Owing to the war unprecedented incidents have occurred of which some are given :

Government assumed by Order in Council control of railways of Great Britain, exercising it through an executive committee of general managers of railways.

The Stock Exchange closed, and remained closed for many months.

The Government insured British shipping against war risks.

Press Bureau, issuing official information, was started under direction of the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., advised by six naval officers and six army officers.

The Bank Holiday, limited ordinarily to the first Monday in August, extended as regards banks until Friday.

Special arrangements made as to bills of exchange, thus saving the stringency of money.

Banknotes for £1 and 10s. were issued.

Board of Trade fixed retail prices at which certain articles of food should be sold.

Committee was constituted by the Government to advise on measures necessary to deal with any distress that might arise.

Moratorium was proclaimed, extending the time for meeting bills of exchange and payment of certain debts.

Contraband.—Term used to designate any articles or goods of sufficient help to enemy to prolong a war. Various countries have own list of contraband goods, Britain regarding as such : All kinds of arms, powder and explosives, military waggons, military clothing and equipment. Conditional contraband of war includes foodstuffs, bullion, fuel, nautical instruments, railway material, and many other items. The distinction between absolute and conditional contraband is that goods of the former class can be seized if for the enemy, even if being sent via a neutral port, whereas goods of the latter class can be seized only if going direct to the enemy country.

Cordite.—The British explosive employed in guns and rifles. The cordite now used is known as "Cordite Md."—i.e., cordite modified, and is superior to the older qualities. Its name is due to the fact that it looks like stout string or cord ; it is made of guncotton, nitro-glycerine, and vaseline, which materials after thorough mixing are forced through small holes in a steel plate while in a pasty condition. Its colour is brown, and the pattern used for heavy guns looks like old and much-used rope. It does not explode when it is set on fire, provided it is not in a confined space, and it does not readily detonate when it is struck with a hammer. Bullets can be fired through it without any unpleasant effect. It does not deteriorate when exposed under water. It has been employed for more than twenty years.

in the British services, and in that period there has never been a magazine explosion such as destroyed the French battleship *Jéna*. When fired in a big gun Cordite Md. gives an intensely orange or scarlet flash and a dense cloud of smoke, which, however, instantly disperses.

Corporal.—First rank of non-commissioned officer. Wears as badge two stripes on left arm, and receives 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d. per day.

Cossacks.—A famous corps of the Russian Army recruited from the inhabitants of what were once the southern border provinces of the empire, who hold their lands in return for military service. Every mounted Cossack is bound to supply his own horse, uniform, and accoutrements, the Government supplying his arms. The ten Cossack regions furnish 890 sotnias, or squadrons, of horse, each of 125 men, and 108 foot sotnias, representing over 180,000 men of all ranks, with 170,000 horses and 240 guns. The Cossacks are most expert and fearless horsemen.

Cost of the War.—The war in earlier stages cost this country about £5,000,000 a week. Now it is costing us about a million a day, according to Prime Minister's statement, November 14. Of this, £800,000 is spent by War Office and £200,000 by Admiralty. It is estimated that £300 is expended at discharge of a big naval gun. Cost of German Army in war cannot be less than £16,500,000 a week, and of the Navy £500,000, making £17,000,000 a week in all. This means £884,000,000 for a year if war goes on.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, one of leading French economists, seems to doubt if any of the Continental Powers will be able to maintain war with their whole adult male population for more than six months, his conclusions being based on consideration of both economic drain and drain upon human endurance. In case of Germany it has to be remembered that her trade, and therefore her credit, is suffering much more than that of any of Allies. The Germans, of course, thought that they could make the war "pay." But war indemnity of £1,000,000,000 which was to be demanded of France in six weeks must be placed among long lists of Teutonic miscalculations.

Coulommiers.—Thirty miles east of Paris where the German right wing rested on September 7 after the eastward movement of German forces began, just prior to battle of the Marne.

Cracow.—Population, 91,333, mostly Poles. An ancient and beautiful city in the Austrian province of Galicia, some time the capital of the Kingdom of Poland, situated near the Russian and Prussian frontiers, on the River Vistula. Cracow is the stronghold of Polish national feeling. It is strongly fortified, and covers the junction of lines to Warsaw, Breslau, Vienna, and Lemberg. Cracow occupies one angle of the triangle formed by the Rivers Vistula and San, Przemyśl occupying the other end of the base line—this triangle being regarded as the strategic defensive position of Austria on this side.

Craddock, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher.—Commanded British squadron in battle of the Pacific Ocean (q.v.), off the coast of Chili. Born in 1862, served in Eastern Soudan Field Force, 1891, at battle of Tokar. Commanded naval brigade which captured Taku forts. Commanded British naval brigade in advance on Tientsin. Co-operated with American admiral in protection of non-combatants at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, 1913. Assisted in rescue of Duke and Duchess of Fife from wreck of *Delhi*, 1911, and awarded silver medal of Board of Trade. Went down with *flagship Good Hope*, November, 1914.

Cruiser.—Naval ship designed chiefly for speed. Divided into various classes, and either protected or unprotected.

Cupolas.—The most modern type of fort, once compared to a mastless turret ship buried in the ground up to the deck level. A cupola fort consists of a dome of steel or iron of impenetrable hardness, which, with the guns it contains, revolves

in a bed of steel or concrete, only the smooth, rounded top being visible. Disappearing cupolas are used for small quick-firing guns. The Dutch have recently fortified Flushing with cupola forts to defend the entrance to the Scheldt.

Cuxhaven.—German seaport at mouth of Elbe, fifty-seven miles north of Hamburg.

Cyprus.—Island fifty-two miles from Syria on north-east point, and thirty-five from Cilicia on northern extremity. Has been for nearly all practical purposes an English possession for thirty-six years. After war between Turkey and Russia, Sultan in 1878 assigned it to be occupied and administered by this country, though nominally a Turkish possession. A place of wealth in ancient world, under Turkish rule its prosperity nearly destroyed. Population, quarter of a million, including 190,000 Greeks and 50,000 Turks. It was our purpose to support the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire that led to British intervention in Cyprus. Now annexed by Britain as the result of hostile acts committed by Turkey under German officers. (See also Turkey and the War.)

Czar of Russia, Nicholas II.—B. May 6, 1868, at Petrograd. Cousin of King George V., to whom has facial resemblance. Is Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots Greys. Sent following message: "I am happy to think that my gallant regiment, the Royal Scots Greys, are fighting with Russia against the common enemy. Convinced that they will uphold the glorious traditions of the past, I send them my warmest greetings, and wish them victory in the battle." Has done much to inspire his troops, and on twentieth anniversary of his accession departed for the front to join his army. Accorded an enthusiastic reception, his progress in nature of a triumph. Everywhere troops as well as the people implored his Majesty to send them to die for the victory of Holy Russia. Formerly advocated a world peace, established the Duma, has promised political autonomy to Poland, and changed name of St. Petersburg to Petrograd.

Czar's Historic Manifesto.—Following is excerpt from text of Imperial manifesto issued by Czar to his subjects on outbreak of war: By grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc., to all our faithful subjects, we make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav peoples and faithful to her historical traditions, has never regarded their fates with indifference, but fraternal sentiments of Russian people for Slavs have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force these last few days, when Austria-Hungary knowingly addressed to Serbia claims unacceptable for an independent State. Having paid no attention to pacific and conciliatory reply of Serbian Government, and rejected benevolent intervention of Russia, Austria made haste to proceed to armed attack, and began to bombard Belgrade, an open place. Forced by situation thus created to take necessary measures of precaution, we ordered army and navy to be put on a war footing, while using every endeavour to obtain a peaceful solution of pourparlers begun, for blood and property of our subjects are dear to us. Amid friendly relations with Germany and her ally, Austria, contrary to our hopes in our good neighbourly relations of long date, and disregarding our assurances that measures taken were in pursuance of no object hostile to her, Germany began to demand their immediate cessation. Having been rebuffed in this demand, she suddenly declared war on Russia. We believe unshakably that all our faithful subjects will rise with unanimity and devotion for the defence of Russian soil. In prayer, we call God's blessing on Holy Russia and her valiant troops.

D

Dardanelles.—In prominence owing to Turkey's joining in the war. Narrow strait, forty miles in length, connecting Sea of Marmora with Aegean Sea. Strongly fortified on both sides. Important, as by treaty Turkish fleet cannot leave the strait, so that Turkey can make no sea attack on Greece, and as she cannot attack her on land without passing through Bulgarian territory, war between the two countries is attended by great obstacles.

D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Declaration of London.—Drawn up by naval conference of representatives of Britain and other Powers in London, 1909. Hague Conference had prepared scheme for establishment of International Prize Court, but much confusion existed as to law which that court was intended to administer. The Declaration of London was intended to complete work of Hague Conference, and to settle principles of naval warfare affecting commerce. The text of Declaration contains nine chapters and seventy articles. (See Prize Court.)

Deeds, Great, of War.—Best accounts of brave deeds are given in soldiers' own words, which, characterised by rare modesty in recital, lose nothing through their vivid and direct wording. One of most thrilling actions in North France has been described by wounded hussar. Small party of hussars and number of German cuirassiers entered little village simultaneously. "We came plump upon them round a corner. Absolute surprise for both of us. Before you could wink we were flying at one another as hard as the horses could go, and the villagers were yelling and scrambling into the houses on either side of the road. There was no firing; it was absolutely a proper charge, like you see in the pictures—horses going hell-for-leather, and every man sitting hunched up under No. 1 guard."

Most outstanding great deed of earlier weeks of war was charge of the 9th Lancers, under almost identical conditions to those of the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. The German artillery had been causing much trouble to our troops. The scene was near the Belgian frontier. Battery of eleven guns of enemy posted inside a wood. These guns for hours continued murderous fire. Considered necessary to silence them.

The 9th Lancers ordered to make their heroic attempt. The regiment rode straight at the guns, debouching into the open and charging under a hail of melinite or lyddite from other German guns. Lancers reached their goal. Nothing could stop them, and they reached the guns, cut down all gunners, and put guns out of action. Then, like Balaklava heroes, they rode back, and on their return fell in greater numbers still. It was Captain F. O. Grenfell, of the same 9th Lancers, who was hit in both legs, and had two fingers shot off at the same time. As he received these wounds, a couple of our guns posted near were deprived of their servers, all of whom save one man were struck by bursting shrapnel. "We'll get the guns back!" cried Captain Grenfell, and, at the head of his men, and in spite of his wounds, he got the guns away. For this he received V.C. Another outstanding gunnery exploit occurred later in campaign, during battle of the Marne. The L Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, with cavalry supports, was ordered to cover retreat of allied forces in Compiègne. On the eve of subsequent advance, L Battery were told to limber up and await orders. Through cutting of the telegraph wires expected orders did not arrive, and thick mist prevented their seeing retreat of French cavalry. Consequently, suddenly subjected to a terrific enfilade fire from ridge, which they supposed to be still occupied by French. Enemy only 600 yards away, and retirement impossible, as the first volley from the foe killed nearly all horses of the gun teams.

The L Battery, inspired by their commanding officer, Captain Bradbury, unlimbered and commenced to reply to the German fire. Only three of our guns

could be brought to bear on the enemy's position ; but these three guns replied to German fire with such good effect that, one by one, German guns put out of action. Our men so terribly outnumbered that soon two of the British guns had been silenced. Only one remained to defend the position. Our men had suffered terrible loss, yet gallant little band left worked the one gun so skilfully that they continued to silence the German guns. Then others fell, and only three men—Driver Osborne, Gunner Darbyshire, and Sergeant-major Darrell—remained to serve the gun. All three wounded, crouching behind shield, kept up a deadly fire with such effect that eventually all but one of German guns put out of action. Then, in the words of one of survivors, " we'd both had enough of it," and enemy and three heroic British gunners ceased fire almost at the same moment. Our men afterwards rescued by cavalry and infantry. For bravery they have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Another hero to receive the coveted V.C. is Private F. W. Dobson, of the Coldstream Guards, who rescued a comrade who was wounded when out on patrol duty.

Scotland has been well to fore in great deeds in this great war. It was Scots Greys who, along with other Highlanders, carried out wonderful series of charges in the fighting at St. Quentin.

Just as at Waterloo Highland infantry regiment penetrated to thick of fight, soldiers holding on to stirrup-leathers of Greys, so again at St. Quentin this gallant manoeuvre carried out many times. Greys plunged straight into ranks of enemy, each horseman accompanied by comrade on foot, and Germans, taken completely by surprise, were broken up and repulsed. It was a Highlander who later, at fighting near Soissons, saved a Maxim gun, held a bridge with it the hero's body being riddled with bullets before help came. Alone he fought a superior force of Germans, and fell dead, but not before he had checked the advance.

Also there has been gallant charge by London Scottish. They went to support cavalry brigade holding trenches at Hollebecke and at Messines, between Ypres and Warneton, where our lines were hard pressed. The German Emperor had ordered his troops to take Ypres at all costs. They swept on into an inferno of shot and shell, advancing in short rushes, many falling. They had fixed bayonets, not waiting for the attack. They charged, recoiled, then re-formed, and charged again, again, and again. The German infantry turned and ran. Sir John French sent telegram to their commander, Colonel Malcolm, praising London Scottish for performing one of greatest deeds of war. At Soissons deed of imperishable renown was performed by Royal Engineers. Germans advancing rapidly, and trying to rush their masses across a bridge after British. The bridge had to be blown up. The whole place was inferno of mitrailleuse and rifle fire. Into this " gate of hell " our engineers suddenly went. A party dashed forward, but before they could light the fuse they were all killed. Another body of these brave fellows crept near. One rushed alone towards fuse. He was killed before he had got half way. Immediately he was down another dashed up and ran on until he, too, fell. A third, a fourth, a fifth attempted to run gauntlet of German rifle fire, all to meet with death. Others dashed out after them, one by one, until death toll numbered eleven. Then for instant German rifle fire slackened, and in that instant the bridge was blown up. The twelfth man, racing across space where the dead bodies of comrades lay, lit fuse, and sent bridge up with a roar.

Lord Stanley, nineteen-year-old son of Earl Derby, performed a deed described as " a fine example of British audacity." He was, in early stages of battle of the Aisne, proceeding along road in charge of number of led horses. Received information there were some of enemy in neighbourhood. Upon seeing them gave order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

Space does not allow more than very brief notice of splendid deeds of our airmen. British aeroplanes delivered daring attack on Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf, Lieutenant C. H. Collet dropping three bombs on the Zeppelin sheds, approaching within 400 ft.

Sighting a German airman at Montmorency, Lieutenant C. N. Spratt gave chase, rose above enemy, and made him understand he had a gun trained on him. The German aviator, named Heisdon, seeing escape unlikely, offered to surrender, and planed downwards. As he neared the ground made a dash for liberty, but British airman promptly replied to this manœuvre by dropping on the enemy's machine, which was captured, its occupant being taken prisoner to hospital.

Another splendid performance stands to credit of British airmen. On November 21, Squadron-commander E. F. Briggs, of the Royal Naval Air Service, with Flight-commander J. T. Babington and Flight-lieutenant S. V. Sippe as pilots, flew from French soil across mountainous country, under difficult weather conditions, 120 miles into German territory and dropped bombs on Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. Flying low to make sure of their objective, they came under a heavy fire from guns, mitrailleuses, and rifles, and one of them, Commander Briggs, was wounded, brought to earth, and taken to hospital as prisoner of war. Other two officers returned in safety to France, though their machines damaged by German guns. Reported that all their bombs had reached the mark, and that serious damage had been done to the Zeppelin factory.

At sea Navy has done great deeds.

Our youngest admiral, Sir David Beatty, having command of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, on August 28th, decided to make the enemy come out, and, in the official words, "a concerted operation of some consequence was attempted against the Germans in the Heligoland Bight." Planned a raid on enemy's destroyers and cruisers, taking a big risk, but one justified by the result. He lured the enemy out, and sank two destroyers and damaged many.

Another naval deed was sinking of four German destroyers off Dutch coast by *Un daunted*, whose captain, directly he saw smoke of four vessels, cleared for action and gave chase.

At Antwerp "the behaviour of the Royal Marines and Naval Brigades in the trenches and in the field was praiseworthy in a high degree"—such is official report of the Admiralty. Marines in another part of world performed heroic deed. British flag on H.M.S. *Pegasus* twice shot away when that light cruiser was outranged by German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, at Zanzibar. Marines on board, at terrible risk, took hold of Union Jack and held it up by hand.

Defile.—To march in narrow column formation. Also name given to place only permitting of progress in this formation.

Delcassé, M. Théophile.—French Minister of War and France's most distinguished statesman. Colonial Minister, 1894. Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1898. Resigned 1905, owing to threat of Germany to go to war if continued in office. Settled dispute between France and Great Britain over Fashoda affair. France's readiness in present crisis due largely to him.

Denmark.—Capital Copenhagen, of strategic importance, commanding entrance to Baltic. Has observed strict neutrality in war. Connected by ties of marriage with British and Russian Royal Families. Country made up of peninsula of Jutland, islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and Bornholm (in Baltic), Faroe Islands (North Sea); Greenland and Iceland. Chief exports are provisions, butter, eggs; chief imports, textile goods. Area, 15,582 square miles; population, about 3,000,000. Elbe duchies of Schleswig-Holstein ceded to Germany 1866.

Deploy.—To spread out from narrow or column form into broad line.

Depôt.—Word used in several military cases. Is the place where recruits assemble for training, or disabled soldiers are kept until fit to rejoin their regiments. It may be used to designate the headquarters of a regiment, or the store where ammunition, provisions, clothing are kept for distribution among the troops.

D'Esperay, General Franchet.—Commands the 18th French Army Corps at Lille on the Belgian frontier. He is fifty-eight, and has seen active service in the Far East and in Tunis.

Destroyer.—(See Torpedo Destroyer.)

De Wet, General Christian.—One of rebel leaders in South Africa, routed by General Botha, November 12, twenty-four miles east of Wynberg, and subsequently captured. Elder of two brothers of same name, and sixty years of age.

In first Boer War, 1881, fought at Ingogo and Majuba, and subsequently sat in Transvaal Volksraad (Parliament), and later represented important division in Orange Free State Volksraad. In South African War ended as general and commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State Forces. Starting as burgher in Heilbron commando, was appointed commandant at Ladysmith, and sent to relieve Cronje as second in command. After Cronje's surrender received full command. His exploits recalled work of dashing leaders of irregulars during American Civil War—they were the shepherding of Broadwood's brigade at Sanna's Post, for instance, and capture of Royal Irish Rifles and Northumberland Fusiliers at Reddersburg. Up and down country he rode, seeming to have a charmed life. General Plummer chased him across the railway to the north of De Aar, where two armoured trains converged on him. He fought splendid rearguard action, lost most of his stores, but got away, and hid all traces of his movements. (See South Africa and War.)

Dieppe.—Port and town on north-east coast of France. Important as one of chief gateways for passenger traffic between England and Continent. Is much frequented by holiday-makers from all parts, has important fishing industry.

Dimitrieff, General Radko.—Bulgarian commander, who volunteered for service with Russia when war broke out, and successfully attacked the Austrians, winning official praise.

Dinant.—Beautiful Belgian town on Meuse, fifteen miles south of Namur. It was captured by Germans, who hoisted their flag on its citadel high above town. French stormed the heights and tore down enemy's flag. Very desperate fighting on August 15, thousands of Germans lost. Town partially destroyed in struggle.

Disablement, Pay for.—(See Pensions for Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows.)

Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.).—It was instituted on November 9, 1886, with the idea of rewarding naval and military officers for acts of gallantry not quite deserving of the V.C. It takes the form of an enamelled Maltese cross, with a crimson centre, bearing a crown on one side and the Royal cipher on the other. The ribbon is red with blue edging. The D.S.O. carries no social precedence, but the Companion of the Distinguished Service Order is entitled to walk in front of eldest sons of younger sons of peers, baronets' eldest sons, and others. For the bluejacket or the soldier, the counterpart of the D.S.O. is the D.C.M., or Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Distress Committee, Government.—Constituted to advise on measures necessary to deal with distress arising directly out of war. Chairman, Mr. Herbert Samuel, President of Local Government Board; Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Masterman, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Joint secretaries, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Mr. Hedley F. le Bas, and Sir F. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B. Headquarters, York House, St. James's Palace, S.W. Central committees in boroughs, urban districts, and counties under chairmanship of mayors and chairmen of councils, to consider needs of localities, and control distribution of relief. More recently Distress Committee have appointed sub-committee to inquire into unemployment and distress due to war among professional classes. Chairman is Mr. J. A. Pease, and following are members: Lady Crewe, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P., Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Sir George Murray,

chairman of National Relief Fund, and Miss M. G. Spencer, secretary to Central Bureau on Women's Unemployment. (See Prince of Wales's Fund.)

Division.—Force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Dixmude.—Town in West Flanders. Scene of terrific fighting in battle of Flanders. Taken and retaken by each opposing force. Has proved death-trap to Germans, who battered and destroyed it.

Dogs in War.—Used in Belgian Army in several capacities. Motor-cyclist scouts employ dogs to carry messages, also employed to seek out wounded, and draw quick-firing guns. The Italians also utilise services of dogs in warfare, and possess institution in Rome where they are specially trained to act as scouts and assistants in the ambulance corps. During the Tripoli campaign dogs used in this way.

Douai.—Mentioned in earlier stages of war, is town in north-east of France, strongly fortified. Has population of 36,000.

Dragoons.—Originally same as "mounted infantry," troops using horses merely for marching purposes, but intended to fight on foot. In seventeenth century regiments of dragoons became very numerous in all European countries. Used on the march to cover the advance and retreat of columns. They camped on the flank of the enemy, and were employed on outpost duty. Towards end of the eighteenth century became pure cavalry. In the British Army dragoons are the descendants of the old regiments of horse. Royal Scots Greys (q.v.) are oldest dragoon regiment in our army. The various dragoon regiments are: 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), raised, 1685; 3rd (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Guards, originally "Cuirassiers," raised, 1685, for suppression of Monmouth's Rebellion; 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards; 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Dragoon Guards; 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), raised 1865; 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, raised seventeenth century. The 1st (Royal) Dragoons originated in troop of cuirassiers formed in 1661 upon the marriage of Charles II. with Infanta Catherine of Portugal, and, under command of Earl of Peterborough, was with other troops despatched to garrison the important city of Tangier, which, with island of Bombay, formed part of the Princess's dowry. Victoria Crosses gained by Dragoons are: J. Doogan (1st Dragoon Guards), at Laing's Nek, 1881; R. Blair (2nd Dragoon Guards), at Boolundshur, 1857; G. Anderson and T. Monaghan, at Sundella, 1858; N. M. Smyth, at Omdurman, 1898; J. Norwood (5th Dragoon Guards), at Ladysmith, 1899.

Dreadnoughts, British.—Original Dreadnought, so called, was built at Portsmouth and completed in 1906. Is 520 ft. long at water-line, and crew numbers 800. After her came other warships of the Dreadnought class—Bellerophon, Temeraire, Superb, bigger vessels, completed in 1909. Next came the St. Vincent, Collingwood, and Vanguard, bigger vessels still, completed in 1910. Following year we completed the Neptune, vessel of 19,900 tons, and Colossus, and Hercules, 20,000 tons. Average cost of the last two battleships was £1,730,000 each. In 1912 we completed the Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, and Conqueror, 22,500 tons, and each carrying ten 13.5 in. guns. In 1913 added to our fighting force King George V., Centurion, Ajax, and Audacious, all armed with 13.5 in. guns, and in 1914 completed Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, and Marlborough, also armed with 13.5 in. weapons. In October of the year 1914 due to complete Queen Elizabeth and Warspite, vessels of 27,500 tons, and carrying eight 15 in. guns apiece. Our battle-cruisers, too, are all Dreadnoughts. Their names are Invincible, Inflexible, Indomitable, Indefatigable, New Zealand, Lion, Princess Royal, Tiger, and Queen Mary. There is another class, the Super-Dreadnought, which includes all vessels of from 22,000 to 29,000 tons, mounting from eight to ten 13.5 in. guns. (See Navy, British.)

D.S.O.—(See Distinguished Service Order.)

Dublin Fusiliers.—This regiment made famous bayonet charge at Mons. "It was like tossing hay," said a private of Dublins, alluding to it.

The name "fusilier" first applied to soldier armed with light flintlock musket called a "fusil." Originally matchlock muskets were most commonly used, and term "firelock" became applied to those soldiers who carried flintlocks as distinct from matchlocks. Companies of "firelocks" were organised for protection of the artillery of the seventeenth century, who used open powder-barrels, and out of these companies grew the "fusiliers."

Our senior fusilier regiment is the (7th) Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), founded in 1685. The historical title of fusiliers is borne by a number of regiments—c.g., Dublin, Northumberland, Inniskilling, Welsh, Royal Munster, etc. The distinctive headdress of fusiliers in our Army is the fur cap, generally resembling, but smaller than and different in detail from that of the Foot Guards. There are two battalions of Dublin Fusiliers. First organised in India in 1677, and one of regiments that helped to lay foundation of British power in South India, being known as Madras European Regiment, its name being changed in 1843 to that of 1st Madras European Fusiliers; in 1861 to Royal Madras Fusiliers, and subsequently 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Regiment went through Indian Mutiny, was present at battle of Cawnpore, Relief of Lucknow, and many other historical engagements. Havelock noted their gallantry, and once remarked: "The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves." Second battalion, originally the Bombay Fusiliers, one of Honourable East India Company's European regiments. Incorporated in 1863 in British Army. Like 1st battalion, helped to found Indian Empire. It was Sergeant Grahame, of Bombay Fusiliers, who led forlorn hope at capture of Seringapatam, and was first to plant British colours on walls, and fell in so doing.

During the great Boer War (1899-1902) the 2nd Battalion, at Talana Hill, formed the first line; at Colenso they lost heavily along with the Connaughts, another Irish regiment.

At the terrible engagement at Spion Kop, in Buller's advance to Ladysmith's relief, the Dublins, along with the Inniskillings, headed the roll of honour with only five officers and 40 per cent. of their men left standing.

Dudley, Countess of.—Is in France with Volunteer Field Service Hospital, organised and equipped by Australians in London. With it is field motor-ambulance, presented by patriotic Australian, which resembles a large touring car, and is fitted with all devices for attending to and removing wounded. Both Lord and Lady Dudley interested in Australia, Earl having been Governor-General of Commonwealth from 1908 to 1911. Lady Dudley was Miss Rachel Gurney, of Earham, Norfolk, and married Earl in 1891.

Duesseldorf.—Scene of daring air raid by British aviators. Important town in Western Germany, south of Essen. (See Deeds, Great, of War.)

Dum-Dum Bullets.—Are bullets with the lead uncovered at the nose of the projectile or with nicks cut in the nickel covering. The result of this is that the bullet on striking any object flattens out like a mushroom, and inflicts an exceedingly severe wound. The name comes from Dum Dum, an ammunition factory in India where these bullets were made for the special purpose of fighting against Pathans and other frontier tribes whose vitality was such that the ordinary pattern of bullet failed to put them out of action on impact. The dum-dum bullet, under the Geneva Convention, may not be used in struggles between civilised Powers. The ordinary bullet can be converted into a dum-dum by cutting off the point. The International Law respecting projectiles that can properly be used in case of war between civilised nations is found in regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, and in two International Declarations, one signed at St. Petersburg in 1868 on subject of explosive projectiles and other with regard to expanding bullets, signed at The Hague in 1899.

The Hague Regulations vaguely prohibit use of "projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary suffering." The Declarations are more explicit. That signed at The Hague in 1899 is an agreement to abstain from use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, "such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions." The St. Petersburg Declaration is an engagement to renounce the employment of "any projectile of a weight below 400 grammes, which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances." There is clear evidence that Germany has not confined herself to use of unobjectionable ammunition. Her troops both in Togoland and in France have been proved to have used bullets with a soft core and hard, thin envelope, not entirely covering the core, which type of bullet is expanding and therefore expressly prohibited by The Hague Convention. Such bullets of no less than three types were found on bodies of dead native soldiers serving with German armed forces against British troops in Togoland in August, and on persons of German, European, and native armed troops captured by us in that colony. All British wounded treated in the British hospitals during the operations in Togoland were wounded by soft-nosed bullets of large calibre. The use of these bullets was subject of written protest by General Officer Commanding the British troops in Nigeria to German Acting-Governor of Togoland. Again, at Gundelu, in France, on September 19, 1914, soft-nosed bullets—i.e., those in which the lead core is exposed and protrudes at the nose—were found on the dead bodies of German soldiers of the Landwehr, and on the persons of soldiers of the Landwehr made prisoners of war by the British troops.

Dunkirk.—Important seaport on northern coast of France. Acquired by British under Oliver Cromwell, lost reign Charles II. Strongly fortified, and centre of fishing industry. Along with Calais and Boulogne, object of desire by German armies.

Dynamite.—High explosive used for blasting purposes. Is made by treating porous earth (kieselguhr) with nitro-glycerine.

E

East Africa, War in.—Secretary of State for Colonies has communicated following narrative of events on frontier between British East Africa and German East Africa :

Position of affairs on southern frontier of East Africa Protectorate at end of September was that, with one small exception, every attempt made by enemy to invade our territory repulsed. Since that date there has been no material change in situation on frontier. Enemy has failed to secure foothold on our side of border, and it has in one case been possible for our troops to take offensive and seize important post lying well within German territory. On October 8, force of enemy, estimated at 500 native troops and 30 Europeans, with six Maxim guns, attacked our position at Gazi (on the coast) at several points. Sharp fight ensued, but upon our troops delivering counter-attack, made in face of heavy fire at close range, enemy beaten back and forced to retire to frontier. Germans lost four Europeans killed and four wounded and captured, besides several native casualties, and compelled to leave arms and ammunition behind them.

For some weeks after this fight nothing of importance occurred on frontier. On November 2, small action fought above Mzima, on Tsavo River, and on November 4 news received that body of our troops made attack upon enemy's position at Longido, on German side of frontier. Attack commenced at daybreak and continued until 7.30 in evening. German position very strongly held, but our troops reported to have behaved with utmost gallantry under serious opposition, and 29th Punjabis took three of enemy's positions successively. Enemy's counter-attack repulsed, and ground gained, but when night fell it was found impossible, owing to lack of water, to maintain position which we held, and our troops with-

drew in good order to base. This creditable engagement resulted in heavy casualties to the enemy, who are reported on reliable authority to have lost 38 Europeans and 84 natives killed and wounded.

Some days after this engagement Longido evacuated by enemy, and place occupied and now held by our troops.

Latest fighting on frontier of East Africa Protectorate is encounter with patrol of enemy which took place to west of Nguruman, in neighbourhood of Lake Natron. German officer in charge killed and rifles and ammunition captured by us.

In Uganda enemy crossed frontier in strength to west of Lake Victoria on morning of November 20. Our troops retired from Kyaka Fort, on south bank of River Kagera, but held ground at all other points and repulsed enemy.

Enemy's casualties reported to be about 60; our casualties six wounded.

East County Regiments.—Some of finest infantry regiments are connected with Eastern Counties, of which 9th Norfolk, 10th Lincoln, 12th Suffolk, 44th Essex, 56th Essex may be noted. First three raised 1685 upon alarm of Monmouth's Rebellion; and though 9th traces origin to Gloucestershire and 10th to Plymouth, so that their connection with their present counties dates only from 1782, 12th associated with Suffolk from very first. Two battalions of Essex Regiment of more recent birth. First of them, 44th, came into being 1740 as Wolfe's Marines, Wolfe being father of victor of Quebec, and his marines designed for service in Spanish War, which had brought a long period of peace to an end in 1739. The second battalion of Essex, 56th, one of the many corps called into existence at the opening of the Seven Years' War, still best known by its old nickname of "Pompadours," an appellation derived from its former facings of purple.

The 9th and 12th were first of the five regiments to come under fire, former at the relief of Londonderry, latter at sieges of Carrickfergus in 1689 and of Limerick in 1690.

Upon outbreak of War of Spanish Succession, 12th sent to West Indies, where it remained until 1708, when few men that had been spared by sickness recalled to England.

The 9th, after serving two campaigns with Marlborough in 1702-3, transferred to Portugal in 1704. The 10th followed Marlborough to Danube, fought at Schellenberg and Blenheim (where they lost seventeen officers), and shared in all his battles and sieges down to crowning triumph at lines of La Bassée in 1711, a name frequently before our eyes of late. In 1796 both 10th and 12th sent to India, and latter found and took many opportunities for distinction in Mysorean campaign of 1799 under General Harris, and in siege and capture of Seringapatam. The 9th spent part of same year in North Holland, following the Duke of York through a succession of unprofitable victories to an inglorious retreat. The 44th sailed with Abercromby to Egypt, but was never very heavily engaged. The 10th also joined them there from India, having marched across desert from Red Sea with David Baird.

Later in Napoleonic Wars the 10th spent entire period in Sicily or on east coast of Spain.

The 12th remained in India inactive, except for campaign in Travancore, until time came for it to be sent, together with 56th, with expeditions to Bourbon and Mauritius.

The 9th sailed with Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal in 1808, earned that commander's special commendation at Roliça, and fought at Vimeiro. Marched to Sahagun with Sir John Moore and back to Coruña, where one of their companies were last men to re-embark. Returned with Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1809, marched with him to Oporto, and prominent at Busaco. Two of its companies went to Barrosa, where they bore themselves heroically and lost 68 killed and wounded—over 50 per cent. Returning to Wellington, they never left him until after Battle of Nive, and won reputation high among highest of Peninsular Army.

At final storm of San Sebastian 160 of officers and men killed and wounded. At assault of lines of Nivelle their attack was admiration of the whole army.

Second battalion of 44th sole representation of East Country at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. Famous for its last stand in first Afghan War.

Echelon.—Bodies of troops are said to be “en echelon” or “echeloned” when they occupy positions behind or in advance of the other flank, just as the black or white squares follow each other diagonally across a chessboard.

Effectives.—Men trained and ready for service.

Emden.—German cruiser, named after seaport on the Ems estuary. Stationed at Kiaochau, where she formed part of the German squadron in China. Making her escape early in August from the fleets of the Allies, next heard of in the Bay of Bengal. Captured six large British merchantmen, of which one was set free and others sunk. Emden was commanded by Captain von Müller. Ship of 3,600 tons, steamed 24 knots on trial, and carried a battery of twelve 4-in. guns. Her tricks were varied. Once cleverly disguised herself by rigging up a fourth funnel, and being transformed in other ways. In this guise the Emden torpedoed and sunk the Russian cruiser Zhemtchug and a French torpedo-destroyer, the Mousquet. Large combined operations by fast cruisers against the Emden had been for some time in progress. In this search, which covered an immense area, the British cruisers, aided by French, Russian, and Japanese vessels working in harmony. H.M.A.S. Melbourne and Sydney were also included.

Early in November the Emden arrived at Cocos-Keeling Island, and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station and cut the cable. Here she was caught and forced to fight by H.M.A.S. Sydney (Captain John C. T. Glossop, R.N.).

Sharp action took place, in which the Sydney suffered a loss of three killed and fifteen wounded. Emden was driven ashore and burnt. Her losses in personnel very heavy.

First Lord of the Admiralty sent the following message to the Sydney and to the Commonwealth Navy Board: “Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war, and the signal service rendered to the Allied cause and to peaceful commerce by the destruction of the Emden.” The captain of Emden and Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenzollern both prisoners and unwounded. The Admiralty gave directions that all honours of war were to be accorded to the survivors of the Emden, and the captain and officers not deprived of their swords.

Here are some of biggest prizes of lively Emden.

She sunk or captured altogether twenty-three ships during her destructive cruise. A rough estimate of damage done is £1,000,000.

Ship	Tonnage	Fate
Benmohr	4,806	Sunk
Buresk (coal)	4,350	Captured
Chilkana	5,140	Sunk
Clan Grant	3,948	Sunk
Clan Matheson	4,775	Sunk
Diplomat	7,615	Sunk
Exford (coal)	4,542	Captured
Indus	3,871	Sunk
Zhemtchug (Russian cruiser)	3,000	Sunk
Kabinga (U.S. cargo)	4,657	Captured and Released

Ship	Tonnage	Fate
Kamasata Maru (Japanese)	3,314	Sunk
Killin	3,544	Sunk
King Lud	3,650	Sunk
Lovat	6,102	Sunk
Riberia	4,147	Sunk
St. Egbert	5,596	Captured and sent to Cochin
Traboch	4,014	Sunk
Troilus	7,562	Sunk
Tymeric	3,314	Sunk

Total tonnage, including ships not mentioned in this list 100,000

Emmich, General von.—Commanded German forces in Belgium. Served in Franco-Prussian War. In 1904 Commander-in-Chief of 10th Army Corps. Report of his death at Liège lacks confirmation.

Enfilade.—To sweep with shot a whole length of troops or to fire into the flank of a line of enemy.

Engineers, Royal.—Originated by Sir William Green in 1772 at Gibraltar as "soldier artificers." In 1787 designation "Royal" conferred, and precedence settled to be on the right of the Army, with the Royal Artillery. In 1806 the corps doubled; in 1811 consisted of thirty-two companies. In 1813 title changed to "Royal Sappers and Miners." At end of Crimean War "Royal Sappers and Miners" incorporated with "the Corps of Royal Engineers." Number to-day 10,000 men and 1,000 officers. Their duties include engineering operations, execution of field works, pontoon and bridging work, telegraph, signalling. It was Royal Engineers who blew up the Delhi Gates during Indian Mutiny. Did splendid service in South African War. Greatest feat during present war in retreat from enemy after Mons and Cambrai, when twelve were killed in succession in an effort to blow up a bridge over River Aisne at Soissons.

England's National Anthem.—Words and music of "God Save the King," composed by Dr. Henry Carey in 1740.

Enver Pasha.—Damad Enver Pasha is Turkish War Minister, and great friend of Germany. Scored success in second Balkan War by dash on Adrianople. Brilliant cavalry leader.

Epaulette.—Shoulder ornament with cord fringe worn by naval officers to distinguish rank of wearer.

Epinal.—French fortress on Moselle, important military centre. Capital of French department of Vosges. Forms part of great fort line which includes Verdun and Toul.

Equipment, Cost of Soldiers'.—Following are some of items going to make up soldier's equipment and official cost:

Aviator's leather trousers, £1 18s. 2d.; boots (ankle), 12s. 3d. per pair; cap (service dress), 1s. 6d.; cape (Life Guards), 16s.; cape (Foot Guards), 11s. 3d.; gloves (leather), 2s. 6d.; gaiters (white), 3s.; jersey (Royal Engineers), 3s. 2d.; kilt, 23s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.; kit necessaries (rifleman), 29s. 5d.; ditto (line cavalry), 33s. 7d.; leather coat (motor driver), 49s. 10d.; puttees, 1s. 10d.; shoes

(Highland), 11s. ; sleeping suit, 5s. 6d. ; shirt (artilleryman's), 7s. 6d. ; trousers (khaki), 3s. ; trousers (infantry), 8s. 9d. ; trousers (Life Guards), 22s. 6d. ; tunic (cavalry non-commissioned officer), 62s. 6d. ; tunic (infantry), 15s. 6d. to 48s.

Erzeroum.—Town in Turkey in Asia, commanding road to Trebizond, one of the most famous centres in Armenia. Russians advanced to Erzeroum on outbreak of war with Turkey.

Escarpment.—Name given to the ground about a fortified place. It is cut away vertically to prevent enemy's approach.

Espionage.—(See Spy.)

Essen.—(See Krupps.)

Essex, 44th and 56th.—(See East County Regiments.)

European Presidents:

Country	President	Elected
France	M. Poincaré	1913
Portugal	Dr. M. D'Arriaga	1911
Switzerland	Dr. A. Hoffmann	1914

European Sovereigns:

Country	Sovereign	Accession
Austria-Hungary	Emp. Francis Joseph	1848
Bavaria	King Ludwig	1913
Belgium	King Albert	1909
Britain	King George V.	1910
Bulgaria	King Ferdinand (Prince till 1911)	1887
Denmark	King Christian	1912
Germany	Emperor William II.	1888
Greece	King Constantine	1913
Italy	K. Victor Emmanuel III.	1900
Luxemburg	Grand Duchess Marie	1912
Monaco	Prince Albert	1889
Montenegro	King Nicholas	1860
Netherlands	Queen Wilhelmina	1890
Norway	King Haakon VII.	1905
Rumania	King Ferdinand	1914
Russia	Emperor Nicholas II.	1894
Saxony	King Frederic	1904
Serbia	King Peter	1903
Spain	King Alfonso XIII.	1886
Sweden	King Gustavus V.	1907
Turkey	Sultan Mehemed V.	1909
Wurtemberg	King William II.	1891

Europe's New Capitals.—It is stated that Imperial Palace and other public buildings at Innsbrück are being prepared as residences for the Austrian Court and Ministries in event of the transference of capital from Vienna. Austria will be thus the fourth European country to transfer its seat of government. French Government transferred to Bordeaux, Sept. 3; back to Paris, Dec. 1914. Belgium has had four capitals. After the Government left Brussels (Aug. 17) it was transferred to Antwerp, then to Ostend, Oct. 6, then to Havre, Oct. 13. The Serbian Government was transferred from Belgrade to Nish, and back to Belgrade. St. Petersburg no longer exists under that name, but as Petrograd.

Ewart, Lieut.-General Sir John S.—Adjutant-General to Forces. Joined Cameron Highlanders 1881, saw fighting in Egypt, S. Africa. Military secretary at Headquarters 1904-1910.

Expanding Bullet.—(See Dum-dum Bullet.)

Expeditionary Force.—Consisted of two army corps sent from this country August, 1914, to assist our French allies. At its full strength equal to three of the army corps in which the armies of Europe are organised. Consisted of one division of cavalry, composed of four brigades with 6,550 men and 24 guns, and six infantry divisions. Each infantry division was composed of three brigades, and mustered 18,000 officers and men, with eighteen 4.5-in. howitzers, four heavy 60-pdr. guns, 54 field guns firing an 18-lb. shell, and 24 machine guns. Besides these units two siege artillery brigades were organised to assist the Expeditionary Force if required. As to exact numbers these are not known, but under Lord Haldane's scheme an expeditionary force of 160,000 men, nearly all Regulars, was constituted for employment abroad in case of need. Great secrecy maintained regarding despatch of the force, whole of first portion landed in Boulogne before British public aware it had left these shores. Regiments comprising it ordered to leave their depots without knowing where they were going. They entered railway trains, the drivers of which were ignorant of final destination. Captains of transports did not know whither bound until opened sealed orders ten miles from land. In crossing the Channel to Boulogne and Havre, transports guarded by portion of the French Fleet. Remarkable fact that not a word appeared in any newspaper, English or French, about landing of troops until some time after, prudence and patriotism dictating silence.

F

Ferdinand, Archduke Franz.—(See War, Origin of.)

Field Artillery.—Battery: 199 of all ranks. Brigade: 3 batteries and ammunition column, or 789 of all ranks. (See Artillery.)

Field Howitzers.—Battery: 199 of all ranks. Brigade: 3 batteries and an ammunition column, or 756 of all ranks. (See Artillery.)

Field-Marshal.—Highest rank in British Army. Carries baton as symbol of rank.

Figure-heads, Naval.—From Henry VIII. down to George III. all British men-of-war had lion rampant. French in past days put sham lion figure-heads as disguise on own warships. Later, when British men-of-war received classical names—Jupiter, Agamemnon, Bellerophon, busts of full-length figures in classic dress took place of lion, this latter design lasting until era of the ironclad. The plain shield type of figure-head was next adopted. In 1892 figure-heads abolished by order of the Admiralty; reason given is that such ornaments were in way of torpedo-netting defence.

Findlater, Piper, V.C.—Hero of Dargai charge, who, while lying wounded, cheered his comrades to victory by continuing to play "The Cock o' the North" on his bagpipes, has rejoined Gordon Highlanders. Since left his regiment seventeen years ago has worked on farm, Cairnhill, near Turriff, in Aberdeenshire. Before going to front said, "There is plenty of work for me to do here, for my family is still too young to be of much use on farm, but ever since war broke out lure of active service become stronger and stronger. But I wished I was again Findlater of twenty-five rather than Findlater of forty-two. 'The country wants men, and more men,' was the announcement which met my gaze wherever I went, in newspapers, on hoardings, at markets; and at last I could not resist call. I feel in the

absolute pink of condition. Am going as a piper, and am taking with me pipes on which I played 'The Cock o' the North' at Dargal."

Fisher, Lord.—Appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Prince Louis of Battenberg. Regarded as our greatest modern seaman. Son of a captain in Highland regiment, entered Navy in 1854, and saw active service in the Crimean War, Chinese War. Commanded Inflexible at bombardment of Alexandria. From 1886 to 1891 Director of Naval Ordnance. From 1892-7 Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of Navy. Commander-in-Chief North America Fleet and Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, and from 1904 to 1910 First Sea Lord, a post reassumed at the age of 74. Has always been moving spirit in the Admiralty's campaign for large shipbuilding programme. Chief work for Navy seen in administration. Has contributed to present efficiency of Fleet more than any other man, by his advocacy of the Dreadnought, insistence of more efficient naval training. Mr. Churchill has said: "The more Lord Fisher's contribution to our naval efficiency is studied, examined, and tested by the passage of time, the more certainly will it be established that there has been within living memory no naval administrator possessed of abilities so rare and so distinguished." Knighted 1894, raised to peerage 1902.

Lord Charles Beresford, who knows "Jacky Fisher" better than any other man, pays him in his book following compliment: "While Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet he greatly improved its fighting efficiency. As a result of his representations the stocks of coal at Malta and Gibraltar were increased, the torpedo flotillas were strengthened, and the new breakwaters at Malta were begun. Some of Sir John Fisher's reforms are confidential, but among his achievements which become common knowledge, the following are notable:

"From a 12-knot fleet with breakdowns he made a 15-knot fleet without breakdowns; introduced long-range target practice and instituted the challenge cup for heavy-gun shooting; instituted various war practices for officers and men; invited, with excellent results, officers to formulate their opinions upon cruising and battle formation; drew up complete instructions for torpedo flotillas; exercised cruisers in towing destroyers and battleships in towing one another, thereby proving the utility of the device of saving coal in an emergency; and generally carried into execution fleet exercises based not on tradition but on the probabilities of war." First Sea Lord can point to unique experience of having once been publicly thanked by Kaiser. This occurred at time of sinking of the German training-ship Gneisenau.

Lord Fisher despatched assistance, and conveyed to German Emperor expression of sympathy of himself and whole squadron in disaster. Emperor's reply took this form:

"I hasten to thank you sincerely. Your action shows once more that sailors are comrades all over the world, and that blood is thicker than water."

A curious sequel to this was remark of Lord Esher, member of Committee of Imperial Defence, that there was no man in Germany who would not welcome fall of Sir John Fisher.

To brusqueness of manner he adds a keen business instinct. All callers to see him received before admittance printed slip bearing the warning:

"When you go to see a business man, go on business, and state your business in a business-like manner. When you have concluded your business, go about your business, and leave him to finish his business, and mind your own business."

To a captain who wrote that it was impossible for him to keep appointment made by Lord Fisher he bade instruction be given:

"If Captain — is not ready to leave for — at the time I have fixed, tell him I will have him towed there." Late Queen Victoria stood in awe of Jacky Fisher's notorious brusqueness, and when French Admiral Gervais paid us visit

she begged him to be very nice to him, just to oblige her. Lord Fisher replied: "If your Majesty wishes it, I will kiss the admiral." A reply that made Queen laugh heartily.

Flags of Nations.—British: Royal Standard is personal arms of the Sovereign, used on Royal residences; Union Jack. Ensigns: White, bears cross of St. George, with the Union filling upper canton next staff. Since 1864 the peculiar flag of Navy; Blue, plain blue flag, with Union in upper quarter next staff, distinctive of Royal Naval Reserve and some yacht clubs; Red, plain red flag, with Union in upper quarter next staff. Flag of merchant service.

German: Naval flag consists of a black, white-edged cross, having in centre circle containing Prussian black eagle on white ground. Field of flag white, and in upper canton next staff three bars black, white, and red, surmounted by black Iron Cross. Mercantile marine flag is black, white, and red, without cross. In navy, admiral's flag white, with black cross.

Austria-Hungary: Blend of former separate flags of Austria and Hungary, consists of three bars, red, white, red and green, divided vertically, with two shields side by side for each country.

Russian: Tsar has authorised use of new flag symbolising union between Emperor and people. This flag combines Imperial arms at hoist with national colours—white, blue, and red. Blue saltire of St. Andrew on white ground is flag of Russian Navy, and flag of mercantile marine is horizontal tricolour of white, blue, and red.

French: Tricolour, blue, white, and red in vertical bars, blue next the staff. Admiral's flag in French Navy is swallow-tailed tricolour.

Japan: Naval flag represents rising sun, a red central disc, with alternate red and white spreading rays.

Belgium: Black, yellow, red.

Flanders, Battle of.—Flanders is old name given to parts of Belgium, Holland, and Northern France, formerly country of Flemings. Battle of Flanders, by which description is meant operations from Belgian coast at Nieuport to south of Lille, covers many subsidiary actions which in normal campaign would be regarded as first-class engagements. General result Allies more than sustained their position all along extended front, and in most cases made decided progress in driving back enemy, especially on right bank of Yser, where Belgians, reinforced by British troops, defeated Germans at Lombartzyde. Most desperate efforts were made by Germans to break allied lines at Ypres. Town itself had to submit to fierce cannonade, followed up by dense masses of infantry, who were launched against British position between Ypres and Messines. For brief space British gave way under pressure of overwhelming numbers, whom they mowed down with heavy guns. At supreme moment two British regiments—one Scottish and the other of the Guards—went in with bayonet, and after most resolute charge of whole war break in line was repaired. Battle of Flanders fought by Germans to break through Allies and reach ports on North Sea and Straits of Dover.

When Germans began dash towards coast of West Flanders and Northern France from east and south, British troops transferred northwards (Oct. 3-19) for defence of the sea-front, in association with Belgians, under personal command of King Albert, since we there had the sea as our base for all supplies, renewals, and reinforcements. Along a front of fifty-four miles, enemy advanced towards Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne. For days success ebbed and flowed, but always leaving the tidal advantage with Allies. On October 29 the Germans began fresh and formidable offensive movement all along line; but British naval flotilla continued to support Allied left with 12-in. guns, and did great execution, establishing their artillery superiority. Enemy hampered by inundations, both from persistent rains and the manipulation by the natives of the intricate series of canals with which the country abounds. Both banks of the Yser were lined with dead, and the waters became red. Sir John French refers to above as "Battle Ypres-Armentières." (See Deeds, Great: Ypres, London Scottish.)

Flank.—The right or left extremity of the front of an army. This is always a vulnerable point, unless it rests upon a strong fortress or some great natural obstacle, such as a wide river. The Allies in the Battle of the Marne rested their left on the fortress of Paris and their right on the fortress of Verdun. This rendered a German turning movement practically impossible.

Flash.—Three strips of ribbon hanging from back of soldier's collar. In days gone by was worn to prevent uniform being soiled by soldiers' pigtail. Members of London Welsh Battalion of Welsh Fusiliers (New Army) wear the "flash."

Fleet, British.—(See Navy, British.)

Fleets, British and German, Compared.—(See also Navy, British; Submarine)

GREAT BRITAIN

Dreadnoughts—29 ready.

			Tonnage	Total Main Armament	13·5-in.	12-in.
BATTLESHIPS—23						
Ready—20	..	..	10	232,000	100	—
(including one pre-empted)	..	..	10	200,250	—	104
Nearly Ready—3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(including one pre-empted)	..	..	..	..	..	..
BATTLE-CRUISERS—9						
In the North Sea—8	..	..	{ 3	79,700	24	—
			5	89,300	—	40
In Australia—1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				601,250	124	144

GERMANY

Dreadnoughts—17 ready.

					12-in.	11-in.
BATTLESHIPS—16						
Ready—13	..	..	{ 9	187,000	98	—
			4	74,400	—	48
Nearly ready—3	..	..	..	—	—	—
BATTLE-CRUISERS—5						
Ready—4	..	..	..	88,990	—	33
Nearly ready—1	..	..	..	—	—	—
				350,390	98	86

PRE-DREADNOUGHTS, ETC.

				Gt. Britain	Germany
BATTLESHIPS					
Full Commission	..	..	.. }	49	8
Reserve	..	..	.. }	..	12
					20
ARMoured CRUISERS					
Full Commission	..	..	.. }	34	—
Reserve	..	..	.. }	..	6
					6
LIGHT CRUISERS					
Full Commission	..	..	.. }	76	8
Reserve	..	..	.. }	..	16
					24

DESTROYERS	Gt. Britain	Germany
Full Commission }	221	84
Reserve }		48
(including two pre-empted)		132
SUBMARINES	80	28

Flood Tactics.—New development in tactics, though not without precedent in the history of the Netherlands, developed in Brabant. On Friday, September 4, force of Germans left Brussels, it was believed to cut communications between Antwerp and coast. On reaching south-west of Malines, Belgian engineers cut the dykes which protect the "polders" from inroads of the sea, and inundated the country. Completely surprised, Germans took to flight, abandoning large quantity of artillery. Forts opened fire on the enemy, inflicting loss of 5,000 killed and wounded. As a counter-stroke, the Germans attacked Termonde and cut the railway. On September 5 the south-east section of the Antwerp outer circle of forts destroyed the Scheldt river-banks, thus causing an inundation of the marshlands round Termonde, and many Germans drowned, others compelled to take to trees and house-roofs to avoid like fate.

Flying Corps.—See Aircraft in War.

Foch, General.—Fought as volunteer in war of 1870. Commanded 20th French Army Corps at Nancy earlier in war. Rendered valuable assistance to British during battle Ypres-Armentières, Flanders.

Food of Soldiers.—See Rations.

Food Prices in War.—When war broke out, list of maximum retail prices for cash agreed upon by Advisory Committee of retail traders. Following table shows current maximum prices per lb. and those fixed on August 6 and August 10:

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 10.	To-day.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
*Granulated Sugar	4½	3¾	3¾
*Lump Sugar	5	4¼	4¼
Butter (imported), first quality ..	1 6	1 6	1 6
(Other qualities in proportion)			
Cheese (Colonial)	9½	9½	9½
Lard (American)	8	8	8
Margarine	10	10	10
Bacon, by the side—			
Colonial or Continental	1 4	1 2	1 1
British	1 6	1 3	1 2

*These prices of sugar are conditional upon supplies being obtainable at quotations which have been laid before Government by wholesale merchants. Importation of sugar now prohibited.

Foreign Legion.—France possesses well-known Foreign Legion. In this country King's Foreign Legion formed by Chevalier Ricci, and League of Foreigners in England under Captain Webber. When war broke out in France great enthusiasm displayed at departure of British volunteers of Paris and volunteers of other nations forming new "Foreign Regiment." They left for Rouen, where they underwent some weeks' training preparatory to their entry into firing line.

The British and American volunteers, who number 300, include representatives of all classes, many of whom have seen service in South Africa and the Far East.

Fortresses possess only in exceptional cases the importance assigned to them in ancient warfare. Instead of besieging or storming them, commanders usually prefer to leave a force to "mask" or resist the garrison while the main army advances. The Germans departed from this plan in the case of Liège and Namur. The old type of fortified town consists of a continuous line of works encircling the body of the place (the enceinte). In Vauban's system, which is the most commonly adopted, each face of the fortress is defended by a wall or entrenchment called the curtain, with a diamond-shaped work called a bastion at each flank. Modern systems of fortification discard the continuous line and rely on detached forts so placed that their fire crosses and sweeps the intervening space. Such forts defend Paris and Bucharest. Also Liège and Antwerp were defended in same way.

Four Reasons for War.—Britain is fighting :

Firstly, to save Belgium from destruction, and to redeem our pledged word.

Secondly, to safeguard the security of our own shores.

Thirdly, to maintain the sanctity of treaties, and uphold the reign of law among nations ; and

Fourthly, to prevent Europe from falling under the domination of one military Power. MR. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., President of Local Government Board.

France Compared, 1870 and 1914.—Interesting to note how completely conditions have changed since 1870, when France and Germany fought. In 1870 France had no allies. Great Britain estranged by Bismarck's disclosure of the Benedetti Treaty—suggested by himself—for the seizure of Belgium by Napoleon III. Russia was unfriendly. To-day France has alliance of Great Britain, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, and little Montenegro, and goodwill of all other neutrals. In 1870 the German mobilisation conducted without hitch, while French completely broke down. In 1914 French mobilisation completed to appointed minute, and French strength about 10 per cent greater than had been expected. As to field armies, in 1870 when campaign began, German effective field army 450,000 against French force of 238,000 at the front. On August 14, 1914, the German strength of possibly 1,400,000 in first line, France and Belgium opposed at least 1,200,000 men, without second line reserves. As to command, in 1870 France had at head a dying man, Emperor Napoleon III., physically and mentally unfit for task. Was not assisted by trained war staff carrying out definite plans. Germans, directed by Moltke, who had acquired invaluable experience in wars of 1864 with Denmark, and of 1866 with Austria. He was assisted by superb staff. In 1914 the French directed by best general in French Army, whose competence universally recognised, who is aided by general staff which has been thoroughly trained for its duties. Germans have no officer of insight and experience of Moltke, and dread the interference of Kaiser. As to artillery in 1870, French had available 780 field guns, and 144 machine guns. Field guns were of antiquated pattern, muzzle-loaders, and defective in range. Their shells were bad. Germans could oppose 1,558 guns of breech-loading type to French, with longer range and more rapid rate of fire. In 1914 Franco-Belgian artillery almost equal in numbers to German, French quick-firing gun best in Europe, because it does not jump when fired and discharges shot after shot without being relaid. Range is good, and shells deadly. As to power of resistance, in 1870 when French first-line armies had been crushed in field, was nothing to prevent Germans overrunning France, and difficult to form and organise new French levies. To-day, if, which is most improbable, German armies defeat French, Russia still to be reckoned with, Britain, and other nations. Germany is engaged in struggle on two fronts, and stoppage of her sea trade by British Navy must slowly paralyse her whole industrial life.

Spirit in which France entered on war surprised all. It surprised other parties to Alliance, and neutral countries of world. Won admiration of two hemispheres. This signal change of attitude proclaims change of heart and mind in France.

War of 1870 taught bitter lesson; yet it proved not too salutary. Great indemnity was paid which Bismarck thought would cripple or crush France; and France was but slightly crippled, and never came near to being crushed. Rapid upward movement of country, return to prosperity, was thing most wonderful. Yet it was not wholly good. France, restored to economic health, grew careless of herself. On a sudden, France received an electrifying shock from Germany in the Tangier episode of 1905. In that year Kaiser made demonstration in Morocco. It was then that, for first time in thirty-five years, French saw clouds. France was very soon awake, under stimulus of nothing less than instinct of self-preservation. Tangier episode modified whole national outlook.

An awakened and vivified France, while in no way daunted, was in no way prepared. If Tangier were not sufficient as challenge, incident of Agadir followed at an interval of six years. It was Tangier in 1905; it was Agadir in 1911. Tangier and Agadir remade France that is confronting Germany to-day. Tangier sobered and began the solidification of France as a nation. Agadir put the edge on the military spirit of the younger generation. War became a great object, because it had suddenly also become a noble object, the concern and safety of the country and home.

France's Frontiers.—From North Sea to Switzerland, including Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany. Most vulnerable frontier being that adjoining Germany, French Government, soon after loss of Alsace-Lorraine (1871), started reconstructing its defences. From Dunkirk to Longwy frontier protected by neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg. From Longwy to Bale where French and German frontiers meet, were constructed four first-class fortresses—Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort. Each consists of central citadel surrounded by detached forts enclosing in circumference area of several miles. Inside it army can remain without exposure to enemy, as his guns unable to come within range of detached forts. Belfort, the fortress nearest Switzerland, blocks gap between Vosges and Jura mountains. Toul, connected with Verdun by chain of forts on right bank of Meuse. Toul and its outworks fill gap behind Meuse and Moselle. All along this danger zone intermediate forts. On north-east Calais and Dunkirk fortified.

French Army.—French field army in peace is composed of twenty-one army corps. In addition, there are so-called "colonial troops" to form a 22nd army corps on mobilisation. Of the twenty-one corps, twenty are stationed normally in France and one in Algiers. The Algerian corps was transported to the front in August, so that the French Army took the field with all its nominal strength.

The French corps vary in strength, when mobilised, as follows:

—						Weakest corps	Strongest corps
Cavalry ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,800
Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	36,000
Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	6,000
Guns ..	..	..	..	..	..	144	164
Total, with corps troops not given separately ..	..	..	..	..	..	34,000	48,000

In addition to the twenty-two army corps, there are eight cavalry divisions, each from 3,000 to 4,000 strong, with eight or twelve horse artillery guns.

All the above are first line troops. Besides them, there are reserve and territorial corps and divisions, organised on the outbreak of war, and the number and strength of which are kept secret.

The French rifle is the Lebel, a somewhat old-fashioned weapon, but capable of using high velocity powder and the latest type of pointed bullet. The magazine is in a tube under the barrel, and takes eight cartridges. The calibre—i.e., diameter of the barrel is .315 of an inch. The French field gun is the famous "seventy-five" (q.v.).

For heavy artillery the French Army employs the 6-in. Rimailho howitzer, so-called from the name of the officer who designed the carriage. It can fire from four to five shells, each weighing 94 lb., per minute. Not very many of these guns were believed to have been issued when the war began; but the number with the French army corps was rapidly increased.

For siege work the French have a 10.7-in. howitzer, which, however, is so heavy as to be of little value for use in the field. The total weight of the gun and equipment is 22 tons.

The machine guns used by the French Army are the Hotchkiss and Puteaux; they are of the same calibre and fire the same cartridges as the Lebel rifle.

French, Field-Marshal, Sir John.—Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, is in his sixty-second year. Started life in Navy. Joined Army, and made his name as a cavalry officer in the Egyptian Campaign of 1884-5. Vacated the control of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot to command cavalry under Buller in South Africa. Escaping in the last train out of Ladysmith, joined Lord Roberts on the arrival of that commander, and did brilliant work in subsequent operations. Inspector-General of Forces, 1907-11, and promoted to be Field-Marshal in 1913. It is said French caused terror to the Boers in South Africa owing to the rapidity with which he moved his troops about the country, and because they could never get him trapped.

"My brother will be one of the happiest men on the field," says Mrs. Despard, his sister. "The war game is his one passion. He loved it when he was a boy. Battles and preaching were his only hobbies. And Napoleon was, and still is, his hero—Napoleon the soldier, not Napoleon the politician. Indeed, he holds very strongly that the soldier should stick by his sword, the peasant by his plough—you know Frederick the Great's dictum? That is one of his first axioms in life."

French Marines.—Known as Fusiliers Marines have done excellent work as foot soldiers, as when 7,000 defended Dixmude to the last, half that number falling. They were asked to hold firm for forty-eight hours till certain arrangements of troops could be effected. With the Belgians they held out for ten days. Then town was given up. French marines clothed in all respects like the chasseurs à pied, save that they wear a little sailor's beret (sailor's blue cap with red bob on top), instead of soldier's helmet. Considered among bravest and best French troops.

French Medals for British Soldiers.—The War Office has stated that the President of the French Republic has bestowed the decoration "Medaille Militaire" on a number of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Expeditionary Force, with the approval of his Majesty the King, in recognition of their gallantry during the operations between August 21 and 30, 1914.

French National Anthem.—the "Marseillaise," both words and music of which composed by Rouget de Lisle, an artillery officer in garrison at Strassburg, 1792,

He was a captain in the engineers. France had declared war against Austria, and had no great national song to voice her hopes and fears. At a dinner on eve of the campaign someone said to De Lisle: "You are a poet and musician, can't you write a song?" He promised to do so and with aid of his violin composed both music and words. The name "Marseillaise" was given to it by the Parisians hearing the song sung by volunteers from Marseilles. A translation of the first verse runs:

"Arise! ye children of our Fatherland,
The day of glory now is here;
'Gainst us now of tyranny the emblem,
Foes the blood-red standards do uprear."

French Navy.—At outbreak of war France had four Dreadnoughts complete, two well advanced, and ten others either building or projected, in addition to six very powerful ships of the Lord Nelson type (second-class battleships). Details of these ships are as follow:

	Name			Completed	Tonnage	Armament
Dreadnoughts	1. <i>Courbet</i>	June, 1913	23,096	{ XII. 12-in. XXII. 5-5-in.
	2. <i>J. Bart</i>	April, 1913		
	3. <i>France</i>	June, 1914		
	4. <i>Paris</i>	June, 1914		
	5. <i>Provence</i>	Dec.,? 1914	23,096	{ X. 13-4-in. XXII. 5-5-in.
	6. <i>Bretagne</i>	Dec.,? 1914		
	7. <i>Lorraine</i>	Building		
	8. <i>Flandre</i>	Building	24,800	{ II. 13-4-in. XXIV. 5-5-in.
	9. <i>Gascogne</i>	..	..	
	10. <i>Languedoc</i>	..	..	
	11. <i>Normandie</i>	..	..	
	12. <i>Bearn</i>	Projected	29,500	{ XVI. 13-4-in. XXVIII. 5-5-in.
	13. <i>Tourville</i>	..	..	
	14. <i>Lyons</i>	..	..	
	15. <i>Lille</i>	..	..	
Lord Nelson Class	16. <i>Duquesne</i>	1911	18,000	{ IV. 12-in. XII. 9-4-in. XVI. 3-in.
	1. <i>Danton</i>	..	..	
	2. <i>Mirabeau</i>	..	..	
	3. <i>Voltaire</i>	..	..	
	4. <i>Diderot</i>	..	..	
	5. <i>Condorcet</i>	..	..	
	6. <i>Vergniand</i>	..	..	

Names of completed ships are in italics.

The French 13-4-in. gun fires a shell of 1,200 to 1,322 lb.; the 12-in. gun one of 970 lb.; the 9-4-in. one of 485 lb.; and the 5-5-in. one of 80 lb. Of the above ships, the Courbet class can fire ten of their heavy guns on either broadside, and all the later French Dreadnoughts can fire all their heavy guns on either broadside. The speed of the French Dreadnoughts is moderate, and does not exceed 21 knots. Of older battleships, the French Navy possesses the *Vérité*, *Justice*, and *Démocratie*, each armed with four 12-in. and ten 7-5-in. guns; the *Patrie* and *République*, armed with four 12-in. and eighteen 6-3-in. guns; and the antiquated ships *Suffren*, *Henri IV.*, *Bouvet*, *Gaulois*, *St. Louis*, and *Charlemagne*. There are seven armoured cruisers of 22 to 23 knots, and fifteen of lower speed and more ancient construction, which have little value for war.

B

French President's Proclamation.—President Poincaré, before he left French capital for Bordeaux, whither the seat of Government had been transferred, issued

following historic proclamation: "Frenchmen,—For several weeks fierce fighting has been going on between our heroic troops and the enemy. In several places the valour of our soldiers has gained marked advantages. But on the north the pressure of the German forces has compelled us to retire. This situation imposes on the President of the Republic and the Government a painful decision. To watch over the national safety the public authorities are, under duty, withdrawing for the moment from the City of Paris. Under the command of an eminent chief, a French army, full of spirit and courage, will defend the capital and its patriotic population against the invader. But the war must go on meanwhile in the remaining parts of our territory. Without peace or truce, without hesitation or faltering, the sacred struggle for the honour of the nation and the restoration of violated right will go on. None of our armies is broken. If some of them have suffered too great losses, gaps have been immediately made good by Reserves, and the supply of recruits assures us of new resources in men and energy for the morrow. Stand fast and fight on! This is the watchword of the Allied Armies of England, Russia, Belgium, and France. Stand fast and fight on, while on sea the English help us to cut the communications of our enemies with the world. Stand fast and fight on, while the Russians continue to advance to deliver a decisive blow at the heart of the German Empire. It is the Government of the Republic that must organise this determined resistance. Everywhere Frenchmen will rise in defence of their independence. But to give to this formidable struggle all its vigour and efficiency it is indispensable that the Government should keep its liberty of action. At the request of the military authorities the Government, then, transfers its residence for the moment to a point of territory where it can remain in constant relations with the whole of the country. It asks members of Parliament not to remain at a distance from it, so that they may form in the face of the enemy, with the Government and their colleagues, a united force of national defence. The Government only leaves Paris after having ensured the defence of the city and of its entrenched camp by all means in its power. It knows it has no need to recommend the admirable population in Paris to calm resolution and coolness. Every day Parisians show that they are equal to the highest duties. Frenchmen, show yourselves worthy in these tragic circumstances. In the end we shall obtain victory. We shall obtain it by untiring will, endurance, and tenacity. A nation which refuses to perish, and which in order to survive falters not in the face of suffering or sacrifice is sure of victory."

Friedrichshafen.—On Lake Constance, where famous Zeppelin airship works damaged by Commander Briggs, Lieutenant Babington, Lieutenant Sippe (q.v.), November 24, in brilliant air raid. Airship factory at Friedrichshafen, erected in 1908 by public subscription for Count Zeppelin, has been enlarged, includes three Zeppelin sheds, one being very big building where two Zeppelins can be built alongside one another.

Frontal Attack is attempt to pierce enemy's line from front, and so split it into sections.

Frontiers.—Boundaries of a country marked out by lines of posts. May be a line natural or artificial. Line may be straight or contain a bend, in which case country possessing it is said to be on the offensive.

Frontiers of Germany.—One of weaknesses of Germany has always been vulnerable nature of its frontiers. Its coast-line is 927 miles along Baltic, 293 miles along North Sea. To guard this coast-line has fortresses such as Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Kiel, Memel, Wilhelmshaven. On land she is surrounded by eight nations. Her frontiers east and west, being most liable to invasion, are strongly fortified—viz., against Russia and France. Other countries adjoining are Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, and Austria. It was knowledge that French frontier was strongly fortified by chain of towns and fortified places

that induced her to violate neutrality of Belgium and invade France through that country. On her western front Germany has strong defences, the Rhine being natural one. Of towns she has Cologne, Coblenz, Mainz, Metz, Strassburg. On Russian side she has Bromberg, Danzig, Gumbinnen, Königsberg, Tilsit, Thorn, Posen, Breslau. Her actual frontier against Russia extends from Memel on Baltic to Mysłowitz. Important rivers, Vistula and Wartha, cross eastern frontier into Poland. Early in war, August 15, Russians, under Rennenkampf and Samsonoff crossed frontier, former on broad front right and left of Gumbinnen railway, latter farther south, and advanced by way of Lyck through the lake region. First great battle of campaign at Gumbinnen lasted four days, and ended in complete victory for Russians. General von Hindenberg, by bold countermove, caused precipitate evacuation of East Prussia by invaders, Rennenkampf falling back by Gumbinnen, and retreating to line of River Niemen. (See Hindenberg, Rennenkampf, Samsonoff.)

Fuller, Captain Cyril.—In command of H.M.S. Cumberland, which captured nine German liners and a gunboat off the Cameroons river. Distinguished himself in the naval manœuvres of 1906.

G

Galicia.—The largest and most north-easterly province of Austria, lying between Russia and Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains. Galicia has an area of 30,000 square miles, mostly plains, and was part of the old kingdom of Poland. Out of its population of 8,000,000, 45 per cent. are Poles and Roman Catholics. These control most of the wealth and influence of the country, and are antagonistic to the Ruthenians (42 per cent. of the population), who are closely allied in race, language, and religion to the Russians and live in unsatisfactory conditions. The greater part of Galicia is already occupied by Russia, including the capital, Lemberg.

Gallieni, General Joseph Simon.—Governor of Paris. Born 1849. Passed out of military college day war was declared between France and Germany (1870). Saw much service Africa, and helped to organise new French possessions. Next went to Tongking and commanded several successful expeditions. Most brilliant feat, the completion of conquest of Madagascar, of which island was some time governor. He is immensely popular. In proclamation of September 3 said: "I have been entrusted with task of defending Paris against the invader. That task I will fulfil to the end." Gave orders to occupants of dwellings within range of forts to leave, as buildings to be demolished.

Galloper.—Name applied to a mounted orderly in attendance on superior in the field.

Galloping Kitchen.—Mobile cooker invented by Sergeant Mills, of the Buffs, has revolutionised military cuisine. The apparatus at first resembles familiar tar-boiler of street, and consists of a vertical cylinder provided with a chimney mounted on wheels and drawn by one horse. The wheels are like those of gun-carriages, and cooker can go wherever a gun can go. It can take precipitous hills without risk of spoiling good things cooking inside. The cylinder has fire-box like ordinary copper, and this heats water in boiler. The meat, vegetables, or whatever is to be cooked, placed in four containers with false perforated bottoms, through which the juices filter through to real floor below. Kitchen cooks as it goes, and food for 500 men can be prepared in two and a half hours.

Gamble, Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas.—With his flag in the Dreadnought, is in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron. He is fifty-eight years of age, and has been in the Navy since 1870. He is the oldest officer in the Fleet.

Geneva Convention.—See Red Cross.

German Army is organised in twenty-five army corps (each about 40,000 strong), with a number of cavalry divisions. On the peace footing it has a strength of 814,000 men; on the war footing 5,000,000 men can be placed in the field. It has served as the model for Europe, and is organised with extreme care. From the fighting standpoint, however, its methods are regarded as antiquated by good critics who have seen it at its manœuvres. The infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle of .311 calibre; the artillery with a Krupp quick-firer, discharging a 15-lb. shell. The weapon is distinctly inferior to the French gun, and the German artillerymen have not the same skill in using it which has been attained by the French. The mobilisation is more rapid than that of any other Power except France. In rather less than nine days the entire force can be placed on either frontier.

More generally, the German Army is, on paper, the most perfectly organised army in world. "The German Army," says writer of article in "London Magazine," "is obedient to a rule of thumb. To the German tactician the science of warfare is cut and dried. Officers and men alike know what they ought to do under a hundred different conditions; they learn it all by heart, and when those conditions arise they act correctly, because they know their work by heart. But supposing other conditions arise, conditions the antidote to which has not been studied, what will happen? Untaught to think or act for themselves, they will ransack their memories for the correct reply. . . . The whole training of the German soldier is designed to eradicate individualism and to reduce soldiers, battalions, regiments, and brigades to a state of iron-bound automatism. . . . At manœuvres the German soldier or officer is taught to do things which he could not possibly perform if the enemy were using ball cartridge. Whole brigades of cavalry sweep down upon unbroken infantry in most gallant fashion, and the umpires encourage the sport. It is, perhaps, 'magnificent, but it is not war.' . . . The German infantryman has two great faults—he is too fat, and tries to carry too much weight on his back, with result that he can neither march far nor fast. . . . In close formation work of infantry is distinctly good, and their drill splendid, but once men get into anything approaching open order all initiative ceases. The German infantryman lacks the dash of the French, the doggedness of the Russian, the fatalism of the Turk, or the practicability of his British rival." All these facts as to German Army have been exemplified in the war.

German Birth-rate.—Statistics to 1910 published as to decreasing birth-rate in Germany. In years 1871–75 there were in Germany 43 births per 1,000 inhabitants; ten years later (1880–1885) there were 40. During following fifteen years there is only slight diminution to be remarked, and in 1900 figure stood at 39 per 1,000. After 1900 the decrease very rapid, 37 per 1,000 in years 1900 to 1905 (35 only per 1,000 for 1905), until last year of statistics is reached, 1910, in which the births were 29·8 per 1,000. Sudden decrease between 1905 and 1910 unprecedented and causing considerable alarm. In 1898 were two million births yearly in Germany; in 1906, 2,084,000; in 1909, 2,038,000; and finally, in 1910, there is drop of 56,000 to 1,982,000. In 1910 there were born 100,000 children less than five years before, while total population had increased by 4,300,000 inhabitants.

German Blackmail.—The following are the "War Contributions" which have been demanded by Germany from France and Belgium:

	£
Brussels	8,000,000
Liège Province	2,000,000
Liège City	400,000
Louvain	4,000
Brabant Province	18,000,000
Lille	280,000
Armentières	20,000
Amiens	40,000
(and 100,000 cigars)	
Lens	28,000
Roubaix and Tourcoing	40,000
Termonde	40,000
Ghent	100,000 cigars
2,200 gallons of petrol, 220 gallons mineral waters, 150 tons of oats, 100 bicycles, 10 motor cycles, etc.	
Total cash	£28,852,000

German Emperor, William II., King of Prussia.—Completed twenty-sixth year of his reign 1914. His first notable act was the virtual dismissal of Bismarck, an act which initiated that policy of absolute personal government towards which the Kaiser has steadily worked. Instigator of Austria in issuing ultimatum to Serbia, July, 1914, which led to war. Spoke of the German nation (September, 1907) as "the block of granite upon which the Lord our God can build up and complete His work of civilising the world." Spoke at Hamburg (August, 1911) of Germany's need for strengthening her Navy so that "no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due." Visited London for unveiling of Queen Victoria Memorial. His only daughter married, on May 24, 1913, Prince Ernest of Cumberland, in presence of King George, Queen Mary, the Tsar, and a brilliant company. While professing friendship for this country has all while been preparing for war. Has made several bombastic pronouncements during present war. Given many Iron Crosses to his troops for valour. Issued an extraordinary manifesto to troops, dated from Aix-la-Chapelle, August 19. It reads:

"It is my Royal and Imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one single purpose, and that is to address all your skill and all the valour of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English and to walk over General French's contemptible little army." Other manifestoes to his troops were: "Take Calais by October 25," in order to have a base of operations against England. "Cross the Yser at all costs." The Yser was crossed, and cost enemy 20,000 men. "Take Ypres by November 1." Ypres was not taken, and the German army lost another 20,000 men. "Level Ypres to the ground." This has not been done. Has been in every quarter of the war, east and west. In latter zone visited the trenches, and, pointing in direction of the enemy who were at distance of 600 yards, urged his men to defeat the enemy, the soldiers cheering.

German National Song is "The Watch o'er the Rhine" ("Die Wacht am Rhein"), sung by Kaiser's troops marching to battle and during fighting. Written 1840 when France threatened left bank of Rhine. It commences:

With thunder shout the air is rent,
Like roar of waves and sword-clash bent.
Now of the German Rhine so free,
Who will the river's guardian be?

Thou, Fatherland, canst tranquil be,
Thy faithful sons will watch o'er thee;
Steadfast and true, each son of thine
Stands sentry o'er our noble Rhine.

Another national song popular with the troops is "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," written 1841.

German Navy.—The German Navy adopted the 15-in. gun for the battleships laid down some six months after that gun had been introduced in the British Navy. The programme of new construction laid down by the German Navy Acts has been steadily carried out.

The following is complete list of German ships of the Dreadnought type now in hand, with their actual or probable dates of completion :

Name	Laid Down	Completed	Tonnage
Battleships (19) :			
1. Nassau	July, 1907	Oct., 1909	18,600
2. Westfalen	July, 1907	Sept., 1909	18,600
3. Rheinland	Aug., 1907	Feb., 1910	18,600
4. Posen	Aug., 1907	March, 1910	18,600
5. Helgoland	Nov., 1908	July, 1911	22,400
6. Thueringen	Jan., 1909	Aug., 1911	22,400
7. Ostfriesland	Oct., 1908	Aug., 1911	22,400
8. Oldenburg	Mar., 1909	May, 1912	22,400
9. Kaiser	Aug., 1909	June, 1912	24,100
10. Friedrich der Grosse	Oct., 1909	June, 1912	24,100
11. Kaiserin	July, 1910	June, 1913	24,100
12. Koenig Albert	July, 1910	June, 1913	24,100
13. Prinzregent Luitpold	Nov., 1910	June, 1913	24,100
14. Grosser Kurfuerst	Oct., 1911	June, 1914	26,000
15. Markgraf	Oct., 1911	June, 1914	26,000
16. Koenig	July, 1911	May, 1914	26,000
17. Er. Brandenburg	Aug., 1912	June, 1915	26,000
18. Er. Woerth	April, 1913	June, 1916	28,000 ?
19. T	April, 1913	June, 1916	28,000 ?
Battle Cruisers (7) :			
20. Von der Tann	Mar., 1908	Sept., 1910	19,100
21. Moltke	April, 1909	Sept., 1911	22,600
22. Goeben	July, 1909	July, 1912	22,600
23. Seydlitz	April, 1910	April, 1913	24,000
24. Derfflinger	June, 1911	June, 1914	27,000
25. Er. K. Augusta	July, 1912	June, 1915	27,000
26. Er. Hertha	1913	June, 1916	27,000

"Er." stands for "ersatz," or substitute, replacing a vessel which has reached the age-limit of 20 years. Ships completed in October, 1914, are in black type.

The Nassau class (1-4) each carry twelve 11-in., twelve 6-in., and sixteen 3.4-in. guns; eight 11-in. guns fire on either broadside. The armour on the turrets is 11-in. thick, and on the water-line 9.8-in. The speed is 20 knots.

The Helgoland class (5-8) each carry twelve 12.2-in., fourteen 6-in., and fourteen 3.4-in. guns; eight 12.2-in. guns fire on either broadside. The armour on the

turrets is 12-in. thick, and on the water-line 11-in. The speed ranges from 20·8 to 22 knots. The Kaiser class (9-11) each carry ten 12·2-in., fourteen 6-in., and twelve 3·4-in. guns. The heavy guns are differently arranged and all fire on either broadside. The armour is 12-in. thick, and the engine-power much greater than in the earlier Dreadnoughts. The speed is 23 to 23½ knots. The Koenig class (12-17) carry the same armament, but have armour 2-in. thicker, much larger displacement, and more powerful engines. It is believed that they were originally designed to mount the 14-in. gun, but that the weapon, when tried, did not prove a success. The German Admiralty has been bitterly criticised for the comparatively feeble armament of these ships. The Ersatz Woerth class (18-19) will be armed with eight 15-in. guns and sixteen 6-in. weapons. The tonnage will be about 28,000, and the speed about 25 knots. The 15-in. gun fires a shell of 1,653 lb. Of battle-cruisers, the Von der Tann mounts eight 11-in., ten 6-in., and sixteen 3·4-in. guns; the Goeben, Moltke, and Seydlitz each mount ten 11-in., twelve 6-in., and twelve 3·4-in. guns; the Derfflinger and the Ersatz K. Augusta eight 12-in. and fourteen 6-in.; and the Ersatz Hertha may mount the 15-in. gun. In all cases all the heavy guns fire on either broadside. The best quality of the German battle-cruisers is their extreme speed. The Moltke developed 86,000 horse-power on her trials, and steamed 28·4 knots. The Seydlitz is stated, though not officially, to have developed 100,000 horse-power, and steamed 30 knots. A new 21-in. torpedo, with a range of from 7,000 to 10,000 yards and a charge of 290 lb. of explosive carried in the head, is being introduced in the German Navy. A similar but smaller type of torpedo was supplied to the battleships of the Helgoland and Kaiser classes.

In submarines, the latest German type, known as U 21, displaces 800 tons, has Diesel oil-engines of 1,800 horse-power for surface work, and a speed on the surface of 17 knots, or when submerged of 12 knots. These boats each carry two guns (one 14-pounder and one automatic 1-pounder), which are so mounted that they can be used against aircraft.

The air department of the Germany Navy is to be equipped with ten large rigid airships, whose life is to be calculated at four years, so that in alternate years two and three new airships will have to be built to maintain the standard. Fifty seaplanes are also to be provided, and probably had been built by the close of 1914. Naval airship stations, each capable of accommodating two Zeppelins, are under construction at Heligoland, Cuxhaven, and Wilhelmshaven.

Germany, at outbreak of war, had ready for service fifteen Dreadnought battleships and five battle-cruisers. All battleships and four of the battle-cruisers concentrated in Baltic. One battle cruiser, the Goeben, was in Mediterranean, near Trieste. Now part of Turkish Navy. There are also twenty older battleships, seven old armoured cruisers, about twenty-five small cruisers, 116 modern destroyers, and some thirty submarines.

German Service Ammunition.—Length of bullet is 1·105 in., and its weight 151 grains. The muzzle velocity is 2,970 ft. per second. The German bullet is pointed one, with steel envelope coated with cupro-nickel covering the core, except at the base. Both bullets carry out provisions of the Hague Convention. Sir Victor Horsley considers modern pointed nickel-sheathed bullet "probably the most humane projectile yet devised," and that "the long, solid point consisting almost entirely of the hard nickel sheath precludes as far as possible any tendency to deformation of shape, while the strength of the sheath prevents the bullet breaking up into fragments except in very exceptional circumstances—i.e., after a ricochet, etc." (See also Dum-dum Bullet.)

German Shipping Swept from Seas.—The Board of Trade issued November 26 statement of British and German shipping respectively after sixteen weeks of war.

Annexed table shows how effectively Navy has swept German merchant shipping from seas and has held seas secure for British shipping :

—		No. of Steam- ships of over 100 tons gross	Per- centage of Total Number	Gross Tonnage	Per- centage of Total Gross Tonnage
Total number—British		10,123	100	20,523,706	100
German		2,090	100	5,134,720	100
Unavailable for various causes	British	Captured	49	585,551	2-9
		Detained in Ger- man ports	75		
		Held up in Baltic and Black Sea ..	71		
		Total	195		
	German	Captured	80	58-4	89-3
		Detained in British or Allied ports ..	166		
		Seeking refuge in neutral ports ..	646		
		In German ports ..	329		
		Total	1,221		
	Plying—British		9,928	98-1	20,122,173
Plying or not ac- counted for	German	Known to be at sea Ships over 500 tons not accounted for	10		
		Steam trawlers not accounted for ..	125	41-6	549,794
		Small coasters not accounted for ..	353		
		Small coasters not accounted for ..	381		
		Total	869		

Germany.—German Empire founded 1871 after Franco-Prussian War, made up of various states, some semi-independent, of which Prussia greatest in size and importance. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg rank as kingdoms, each with a king, Grand Duchies of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg next in importance. Kaiser as King of Prussia is German Emperor. As to geography, East Prussia is almost exactly as large as the whole of Switzerland. It is considerably larger than Holland and considerably larger than Belgium, and it is nearly three times as large as Alsace-Lorraine. It is inhabited by more than two million people, German Protestants. It produces vast quantities of grain and timber, and it is the leading German province for horse-breeding, 500,000 horses being kept in it. The loss of East Prussia would seriously affect the supply of recruits and horses. West Prussia, the neighbouring province, is a little smaller than East Prussia. It is inhabited by 1,700,000 people. Of these the larger part are Poles, who will sympathise with Russia. This province, like its eastern neighbour, is rich in agricultural produce and timber. Moreover, the two provinces mentioned

contain two very important harbours—Königsberg, a famous university town of nearly 250,000 inhabitants, and Danzig, a town of 170,000 inhabitants.

South Germany consists of alpine foreland from the Swiss Gate to valley of the Inn, a tributary of Danube. In west frontier follows crest of Vosges, valley of the Moselle for short distance, and then runs north. In east is more definitely physical, and determined by Bohmer Wald, Erz Gebirge, Sudetes, and mountains beyond Oder. Then crosses featureless plain in irregular line, trending considerably to north-east. South Germany consists of central highlands, and North Germany of plain, to which they slope. North Germany consists of two belts, the south is low plain, sloping from central highlands, while north is broken by wooded hills, forming Baltic heights. East of Elbe country dotted with thousands of lakes (Baltic Lakeland) set among pine-woods, with irregular wooded heights—the Baltic heights—rising above them. Elbe enters Germany between the Sudetes and Erz Mountains, flowing through district of Saxon Switzerland. Of rivers Vistula and Memel only lower courses in Germany. Latter district and Baltic Lakeland most important from war point of view owing to Russian advance on eastern frontier. Total area at outbreak of war of German Empire, 208,780 sq. miles. (See Maps.)

Germany, Britain's Trade with.—Following table shows the huge dimensions of United Kingdom's trade with Germany, exclusive of Germany's trade with British possessions, which was very large :

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	million	million	million	million	million
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany	57·7	61·8	65·2	70·0	80·4
Retained in United Kingdom	54·6	58·1	61·2	65·8	76·1
Exports to Germany, British produce ..	32·2	37·0	39·2	40·3	40·6
Exports to Germany, foreign and colonial ..	14·9	17·8	18·1	19·2	19·8

Our chief exports to Germany were : coal, cotton yarn, iron and steel goods, woollen and worsted yarns, ships, boats, horses, herrings. From Germany we received sugar (greatest of all imports, in 1913 £10·8 out of total of £16·4 millions), wheat, barley, oats, rye, oil, potatoes, wine. Of raw materials chief were : feathers, manures, paper stock, rubber, skins and furs, wood and timber, wool, rags. Of manufactured goods : chemicals, gloves, hosiery, lace, dye-stuffs, electrical goods, glass goods, metals, and metal goods, toys and games. The commercial intercourse of Germany and United Kingdom involved an exchange of goods of about £150 millions in value.

Germany, Cost of Living.—Here are some facts from Board of Trade Report of “an inquiry into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of the German Empire, with an introductory memorandum and a comparison of conditions in Germany and the United Kingdom” (Cd. 4,032).

Twenty-three representative German towns investigated, and, to make statistics comparable with United Kingdom inquiry, material relates in main to same date, October, 1905. To get at figures some 5,000 working-class budgets obtained.

The general result of comparison is to show that in German towns workmen engaged in certain standard trades receive about 17 per cent. less in money wages in return for a week's work of about 10 per cent. longer duration than corresponding English workmen. In other words, their hourly rate of money remuneration is

about three-quarters of the corresponding English rate, while the cost of food, rent, and fuel (measured by the English standard) is about one-fifth higher.

Between United Kingdom and Germany differences in some respects very marked. Prevalent type of working-class housing in England and Wales, and to lesser degree in Ireland, is self-contained two-storeyed dwelling, possessing generally four or five rooms and separate scullery; in Germany predominant type is flat of two or three rooms with appurtenances, in large tenement house. In regard to food, British workman's meat consists mainly of beef and mutton, whilst pork (even including bacon) is relatively small in amount; German workman, on other hand, eats chiefly pork (including sausage) and beef, and little mutton. Pure wheat bread eaten by working classes of United Kingdom is replaced in Germany either by pure rye bread, or more commonly by some mixture of rye and wheat. International comparisons can be made by these means, and results obtained are of value. There is little, if any, difference between general levels of rent in Germany and England, though rents in England include considerable element of local taxation, whilst rents in Germany do not; and that rents in Berlin exceed those of all other German towns investigated (except Stuttgart) to practically same extent as rents in London exceed those which prevail in other towns of the United Kingdom. Range of town price-levels in Germany, as in United Kingdom, is not very great, though somewhat wider in case of German towns, with result that differences between cost of living (so far as it relates to expenditure on rent, food, and fuel) in one or other of German towns investigated not very much larger than those which exist between towns of United Kingdom. General level of prices distinctly higher in Germany than in United Kingdom. Whilst nominal rents are as high in Germany as in England—and, in fact, higher, since they do not include local taxation, which German workmen must pay separately—and whilst general level of food prices in German towns is higher than in England, wages in those trades for which comparison has been made are substantially lower, even when longer hours are worked. We give figures from Report concerning (1) Rents, (2) Prices and Budgets. A comparison of rents in England and Wales and Germany shows following result:

No. of Rooms per Tenement	Predominant Range of Weekly Rents in		Ratio of Mean Predominant Rent in Germany to that in England and Wales taken as 100
	England and Wales	Germany	
Two rooms	3s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.	95
Three rooms	3s. 9d. „ 4s. 6d.	3s. 6d. „ 4s. 9d.	100
Four rooms	4s. 6d. „ 5s. 6d.	4s. 3d. „ 6s. 0d.	102·5

Rent in Various German Towns.—Here is statement of comparative cost of rents in certain German towns, taking Berlin at the index number of 100 :

Berlin	100	Dortmund	68
Stuttgart	97	Mannheim	66
Düsseldorf	79	Essen	63
Hamburg	70	Königsberg	62
Aschaffenburg	69	Munich	62

Certain difficulties in comparing English and German prices are indicated. German drinks coffee, not tea; he eats grey bread, not white; he consumes practically no mutton, and a good deal of pork. German meat is in general sold

without bone and without fat, while bacon is chiefly sold as pure fat for cooking purposes, and typical German Lemberg cheese unknown in England. Neglecting such minor differences, predominant prices paid by working classes of two countries for commodities as follows :

Commodities, October, 1905	Predominant Prices in October, 1905		Ratio of Mean Predominant Price in Germany to Mean Predominant Price in England taken as 100
	England and Wales	Germany	
Sugar, white granulated per lb.	2d.	2½d., 2½d.	119
Butter .. "	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2¾d.	105
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	2½d. to 3½d.	2½d. ,, 3d.	88
Flour, wheaten .. "	8d. ,, 10d.	11½d. ,, 1s. 1¾d.	140
Milk per qt.	3d. ,, 4d.	2½d., 2¾d.	75
Beef per lb.	{ 7½d. ,, 8½d. 5d. ,, 6d. }	7½d. ,, 8½d.	122
Mutton "	{ 7½d. ,, 9d. 4d. ,, 5d. }	7½d. ,, 9½d.	137
Pork "	7½d. ,, 8½d.	8½d. ,, 11d.	123
Bacon "	7d. ,, 7d.	8½d. ,, 11d.	123
Coal per cwt.	9½d. ,, 1s.	10½d. ,, 1s. 4d	124
Paraffin oil .. per gal.	7d. ,, 8d.	9½d. ,, 11d.	135

Germany, Crown Prince of.—Eldest son of Kaiser. B. Potsdam 1882. Served as lieutenant 1st Footguards. Educated at Bonn University. Accompanied by brother Eitel Friedrich went to East. Has been in East a second time, when in 1910 went with Crown Princess to India, afterwards publishing a book of "Recollections" on the journey. Has come into conflict with his father over military matters. In present war in command of one of German armies, but has not distinguished himself except by looting various French mansions. Like his father, has been in both war zones. Commanded at first an army in the advance on Paris. Latest command is that of Generalissimo of all troops operating against the Russian armies.

Germany's Lost Pacific Colonies.—Germany has now no colonies in Pacific. By occupation by Japanese of Islands of Jaluit, the chief island of the Marshall group, and of Yap, chief island of the Western Carolines, all German possessions in that part of world now passed into other hands. An Australian force had previously seized Kaiser Wilhelm Land (part of New Guinea), adjacent Bismarck Archipelago, including New Pommern, and also Nauru on Pleasant Island (lying between Bismarck Archipelago and Marshall Islands), which contained important wireless station, now destroyed. Samoa, their most eastward and only other possession, occupied by New Zealand force.

Germany's National Wealth.—Herr Arnold Steinmann-Bucher calculates that national wealth of Germany amounts to between £18,800,000,000 and £19,850,000,000. Only four years ago same statistician estimated that wealth of German people amounted to £17,500,000,000 while in 1913 director of Deutsche Bank, Dr. Helfferich, demonstrated with aid of facts and figures that national wealth exceeded £16,500,000,000. It is interesting to recall that ten years ago celebrated

economist, Professor Schmoller, estimated national wealth of country at £10,000,000,000, so that latest calculation is nearly double this amount. By far major portion of grand aggregate in estimate of Herr Steinmann-Bucher consists of personal and real estate insured against fire, which he sets down at £10,000,000,000 to £11,000,000,000. The amount of capital invested abroad and in foreign securities is estimated at £1,250,000,000. Urban property and agricultural land are each represented by value of £2,500,000,000, while value of State railways is put down at half that amount. According to estimate of Herr Steinmann-Bucher, national wealth of Germany increases annually by from £550,000,000 to £600,000,000, of which amount property insured against fire is represented by £400,000,000 to £450,000,000; urban and rural estates are represented by £100,000,000, and rest is capital invested abroad. Total minimum income of German people estimated by writer at £2,000,000,000, and average German is credited with a fortune of £276.

Germany's Population.—German Empire in Europe covers area of 208,777 square miles. Population 68 millions, the growth being continuous during last century, particularly since foundation of the new Empire in 1871. At present it increases at the rate of over 800,000 per year, due mainly to the surplus births over deaths, and to small extent to immigration from neighbouring countries. Foreign population in Germany at last census was 1,259,873, of whom 634,983 were of Austrian nationality, and 18,319 of British. Towns in Germany with over 500,000 inhabitants are: Berlin, 2,071,257; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467; Leipzig, 589,850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; and Breslau, 512,105.

Ghent.—Chief town of province of East Flanders, Belgium, occupied by Germans. On Scheldt and Lys, thirty-five miles by rail from Brussels. Preserves its mediæval character, yet is centre of important manufactures—cottons, linens, lace, sugar. Noted for its horticultural industry. Sea-going vessels reach it by means of a canal. Its cathedral dates from tenth century. The belfry, Gothic town-hall, and Counts' Castle are other historic buildings of much beauty.

Gifts for Army.—Regulations for those sending to the Expeditionary Force consignments of goods which are outside the limits of the parcel post have been issued by the War Office: (i) These consignments should be securely packed and clearly addressed to the individual or unit for whom they are destined, c.o. Military Forwarding Officer, Southampton Docks.

They should not be addressed to any oversea destination. Packages intended for the troops generally should be addressed: Military Forwarding Officer, Southampton Docks. (ii) The label should show the general contents of the package and the name and address of the sender. No goods of a perishable nature or likely to cause damage are to be sent. Packages containing liquors, etc., should be so marked. Special labels will be available for this purpose on application to the War Office. (iii) Cases to be screwed, not nailed or locked. (iv) No single package to be below 11 lb. or to exceed 56 lb. in weight. (v) Carriage should be paid to Southampton. (vi) The packages will be sent entirely at owner's risk.

Giuliano, Marquis di San.—Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. He comes directly from Sicily and more remotely from Normandy. He acquired a great friendship for this country while Ambassador for Italy in London. On him devolves the onerous task of preserving Italy's prestige in the dilemma in which that country stands now.

Goeben.—German battleship, one of largest in existence, which, with Breslau, escaped from Straits of Messina, eluding Allied fleets. Took refuge in Dardanelles. Turkey purchased both battleships and put into commission in Turkish Navy. On November 18, Russian fleet sighted Turkish squadron off Anatolian coast, among

which was Goeben. First discharge of 12-in. guns from flagship *Svyatoi Evstafi* struck Goeben and caused explosion which gave rise to an outbreak of fire. Last seen disappearing in mist.

"Going to Paris."—One of favourite amusements of boys of Brussels when there is German in sight. Consists of doing the goose-step, but not marching—only marking time. If asked why they do not march, explain, "I'm going to Paris; that's why I'm not moving!"

Goltz, Field-Marshal von der.—Formerly German Governor-General of Belgium. Came off second best in his encounters with plucky Burgomaster Max, whom he sent to a fortress. Now military adviser to the Sultan.

Goodenough, Captain W. E.—In command of the First Light Cruiser Squadron, his pennant flying in the Southampton. He is the son of Commodore I. G. Goodenough, C.B., C.M.G., and has been in the Navy since 1880. During 1905-7 he was in command of the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and afterwards was given command of the *Albemarle*, *Duncan*, and *Cochrane*. In the last-named vessel he escorted King George to India for the Durbar. The commodore assisted at the relief operations after the Messina earthquake, and received the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus from the King of Italy. Commodore Goodenough is as popular in society as he is in the Navy. In 1901 he married the Hon. Margaret Stanley.

Goose-step.—Ceremonial parade step very popular with German Army. Movement consists in raising thigh at each step forward until the knee is at right angles to body and lower part of leg then jerked stiffly forward, with toe pointed, the foot being brought down to ground with loud beat. Germans when entering Brussels performed the goose-step.

Gordon Highlanders.—Popular Highland regiment, raised by Jean, Duchess of Gordon in eighteenth century, who, according to tradition, enlisted the soldiers with a kiss. Embodied at Aberdeen, June, 1794. Its original number on Army list was 24th Regiment, but in 1798 number changed to 92nd. Recruits were drawn from nearly every part of Scotland, but largest number from the North, the Gordon country. The dress as at first adopted was scarlet tunic with red facings. The kilt which each soldier wore was twelve yards of belted plaid, large enough to serve as bed and blanket. Stockings were of white and red chequer, the bonnet had diced border of red, white and green. One of chief engagements in early part of history was at Egmont-op-Zee. Then came the Peninsular campaign, throughout which Gordons served with distinction. In Egyptian campaign, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, acquired Sphinx for perpetual crest. At Corunna with Moore. The Gordons covered themselves with glory on the Heights of Dargai, during the Tirah campaign of 1897. Colonel Mathias said: "The general has ordered that position to be taken at any cost. The Gordon Highlanders will take it." During the famous charge Piper Findlater, V.C., though wounded, continued to play on his bagpipes "Cock o' the North," the regimental song. In the Boer War the Gordons were distinguished at Paardeberg and the defence of Ladysmith. Now in France Gordons playing noble part, such as left of them after Mons.

Here at two o'clock on pitch-dark night, a drizzle of rain falling, the Gordons came marching down narrow road in column of fours, Colonel Gordon, who won his Victoria Cross during last South African War, riding at their head. Suddenly a crackle of rifle fire broke out from fields on their left. Short and sharp, without an instant's hesitation, came the order "Line that hedge on the left!" Instantly column halted, turned to left, and dropped into ditch, ready to meet any attack. But gallant colonel did not order them to fire, for he thought a French picket had opened fire by mistake, therefore he rode alone into field, calling out "Les Anglais, les Anglais!" as he went. A hoarse and guttural answer was given, and then colonel galloped back; but by this time Germans had crept up on every side.

Hardly a second elapsed before withering fire opened, and Scotsmen dropped right and left. Among first fell Colonel Gordon, too badly wounded to move. In vain Highlanders fired and charged with bayonet; at no point could they break clear. Man after man went down, until at last remnant was captured, all except a few, who made their way in scattered parties across country to Boulogne.

Gosehen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. E.—Formerly British Ambassador at Berlin. Has long period of distinguished diplomatic services to his credit. Chief figure in negotiations in Berlin leading up to outbreak of war. (See White Paper.)

Gough, Major-General Hubert de la.—Popular cavalry leader who has done excellent work at front. Promoted from colonel (temporary brigadier-general) to rank of major-general for distinguished conduct. Mentioned in dispatches.

Governments, Transfer of.—See Europe's new Capitals.

Grahame-White, Claude.—Temporary Flight Commander of the Royal Naval Flying Service. Sprang into fame as a flying man when he attempted to win The "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000 for the London to Manchester flight in April, 1910; after two very plucky attempts was beaten by Paulhan; has paid two entirely successful visits to the United States. Is chairman and managing director of the Grahame-White Aviation Co., Ltd., proprietors of the London Aerodrome, Hendon, the principal aviation centre in Great Britain.

Gramophones for Fleet.—The London Chamber of Commerce, which undertook despatch of gramophones and records to Fleet, found promises of machines and new records so numerous that has announced no further supplies required.

Grant, Captain Noel.—Commander of the British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania*, sank the German armed merchant cruiser *Cap Trafalgar* off the east coast of South America. The First Lord of the Admiralty wired, "Well done! You have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

Gray, Captain Robin, of British Royal Flying Corps, decorated by French Government with Legion of Honour for distinguished services.

Grave-diggers, German.—Alone of all the armies of the world, Germany possesses a corps of grave-diggers, who accompany the army in the field for this grim purpose. The corps was established during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

Greece.—Has made wonderful strides of recent years owing to successful wars with Turkey and Bulgaria. Position in present war neutral, but with Turkey on side of Germany may be dragged into conflict on side of Allies. King Constantine, nephew of Queen Alexandra. Army estimated at about quarter of a million.

Grenade.—Hollow ball or shell filled with explosive thrown by hand.

Grenadier Guards.—First regiment on roll of British infantry, shares with three other regiments of Brigade of Guards privilege of guarding Royal palaces and Bank of England, also right to march through City of London with fixed bayonets. Battle honours are nineteen, starting from Blenheim and coming down to Modder River. Distinguished itself at Waterloo and during present war. Regiment has several nicknames: "Sand Bags," "Old Eyes," whose origin is not clear. At battle of Aisne made gallant stand against overwhelming numbers, and as enemy rolled down hill by Guards the brigadier called out, "Good old Stick-in-the-muds."

Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Ed., K.G., M.P.—Secretary for Foreign Affairs; was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Rosebery Administration; a man of brilliant talents, who has administered the Foreign Office since 1905 to admiration of all parties. Loves angling (has written on "Fly Fishing") and tennis, of which is a past-champion, better than politics. "I never remembered so signal a capacity for Parliamentary life and so small a disposition to it," Gladstone said of him. Received signal honour of K.G. February, 1912. Added to reputation by skill and

tact in negotiations following Balkan War, consummated on signing of Peace of London, May 30, 1913. Received honorary freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1913. Accompanied King and Queen on State visit to Paris, April, 1914. As record of weeks of anxious diplomacy, his White Paper (q.v.) made deep impression in August, 1914, with its revelations as to war.

Guards, British.—Four regiments of Guards in British Army. They are Grenadier Guards, raised in 1660, the Coldstream Guards (q.v.) formed in 1650, Scots Guards in 1660, and Irish Guards in 1900.

Guards, German.—Regarded as flower of army. First Foot Guards has always been regiment of reigning Family, and dates from seventeenth century. It was Kaiser's order to German Guards: "Annihilate the British at all costs." Have suffered enormous losses in the war.

Gumbinnen.—Town of East Prussia, scene of great defeat of Germans by Russia early in war. Battle lasted from August 17 to 20, but the serious fighting took place on last two days. Battle began with artillery duel, gradually extending along front of many miles, marshy river hollow separating two battle fronts. Victorious Russian troops under charge of General Rennenkampf.

Guncotton.—Explosive more powerful than gunpowder. Made of woody fibre treated with nitric acid.

Gunpowder.—Mixture of carbon, sulphur, and saltpetre. Is made for slow or rapid action, in three forms—granulated, cut, moulded.

Gurkhas.—Known as the "Highlanders" of the Indian Army, warlike tribe of little men hailing from the Principality of Nepal. In 1814 banded themselves with other tribes in Northern India against the British in defence of their territories. On the conclusion of peace they were induced to serve under the British flag, to which they have ever remained faithful. Of most cheerful disposition, and brave and trusty soldiers, even under the greatest hardships. Specially prominent in 1897, when they helped to quell the insurrection in India, that campaign being famous also for the gallant charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. Their Mongol descent shown in the broad, flat features and squat frame. Love to use their kukri, or broad-bladed knife, with which can easily cut a man in two. British officers have made Gurkhas into deadly rifle shots. There are ten regiments of Gurkhas, with a total of 20,000 men. Of the 1st (King George's Own) and the 2nd (King Edward's Own), King George is colonel-in-chief. Of two other regiments, the colonel is Lord Kitchener. Their history is largely the history of the British conquest of India.

H

Haelen, Battle of.—Between Liège and Brussels, fought August 12, 13, 14. Germans attacking in close formation decimated by fire from Belgian mitrailleuses. "Men and horses fell like flies," till ordered to retire, and battle ended, according to Belgian official report, "all to the advantage of the Belgian forces."

Hague Conventions.—So called because representatives of Powers met in Dutch town in 1899 and 1906. By agreement certain rules laid down governing campaigns. One main object of these rules was to confine fighting, as far as possible, to soldiers, and to protect unarmed civilians. Thus looting and shooting of innocent non-combatants forbidden. Bombardment of open towns prohibited, and property of non-combatants to be spared. Within few days of commencement of war Germans showed they intended to ignore the Hague rules. There was no way of bringing them to book for such conduct. Obedience to laws of war is matter of national honour and humanity, and price paid for flagrant and sustained violation of these laws is repudiation and distrust of neutral nations.

Haig, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas.—Commander of First Army Corps of Expeditionary Force, hero of the Battle of the Aisne.

Sir John French, in dispatch, said: "I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig to the army corps under his command. Day after day, and night after night the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in violent counter attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded." Again: "The action of the corps under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skilful, bold, and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."

A Scotsman, he joined 7th Hussars, and took part in the Soudan Campaign of 1898.

For his services during the Boer War received both Queen's and King's medals, and honourably mentioned in dispatches. From 1901 to 1903 was lieutenant-colonel of 17th Lancers, and in 1904 promoted to be major-general. From 1906 to 1907 was Director of Military Training. For next two years acted as Director of Staff Duties at Army Headquarters. Chief of the Staff in India for three years. Then created General Officer Commanding at Aldershot. More recently Sir John French, in another dispatch, singled him out for special praise, his tribute being:

"Throughout this trying period Sir Douglas Haig, ably assisted by his divisional and brigade commanders, held the line with marvellous tenacity and undaunted courage. Words fail me to express the admiration I feel for their conduct, or my sense of the incalculable services they rendered. I venture to predict that their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time."

Haldane, Lord.—Since 1912 Lord Chancellor, formerly Secretary of State for War, during which did splendid work in organising better efficiency in Army. A man of powerful intellect, and extraordinary versatility. Visited Germany frequently, and knows German military matters from inside. Since declaration of war working at War Office with Lord Kitchener.

Haldane, Major-General J. A. L., C.B., D.S.O.—Appointed Division Commander of Expeditionary Force. Has fine fighting record in many parts of world.

Hamburg.—On the Elbe, 75 miles from its outflow into North Sea. Germany's most important seaport, centre of great shipping activity. Its mercantile fleet over 1,000 vessels, including some of finest Transatlantic liners. All industry paralysed owing to Britain's command of the seas.

Hamilton, General Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.—Gazetted November 9 as Army Commander with Expeditionary Force. Fine soldier with splendid record of service South Africa and elsewhere.

Hamilton, Sir Ian.—One of the best-known of British generals serving with Expeditionary Force. Distinguished career in Army, service in Afghan War, Boer War, 1881, Chitral Relief Expedition. In Ladysmith during siege. Authority on military subjects, about which has written extensively.

Hans, Vice-Admiral Anton.—Appointed commander-in-chief of Austrian Fleet 1913 in succession to Count Montecuccoli.

Hausen, General von Max C. L. F.—Commander of the Saxon Army of the German forces. One of leaders in march on Paris. Served as lieutenant in Franco-Prussian War, and had distinguished military career since.

Havre.—Second seaport in France, situate mouth of Seine. Important port of embarkation for America and Britain. Much used by British during the war for transport of troops, hospital ships.

Hawke, H.M.S.—This cruiser (Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams) attacked and sunk by German submarines in northern waters of the North Sea. When the order

"All hands on deck" was given, crew, as one survivor says, "formed up as calmly as if on parade," and captain was standing on the bridge as his vessel went down. There were 50 survivors. Captain Williams was amongst those lost.

Hazebrouck.—French town in Nord department, twenty-four miles south of Dunkirk. Mentioned in Sir John French's dispatches describing battle Ypres-Armentières, between which and St. Omer, First Army Corps concentrated, October 19, after march from the Aisne. Has for manufactures, textiles, soap.

Headquarters Staff at Front.—Our Army commanders occupy headquarters at some distance from troops, as modern heavy guns range far, for many miles, in rear of enemy's first line, and search out by day and night all likely headquarters and billets of troops. Our General Headquarters, therefore, usually out of range. Linked up with all his corps and cavalry commanders, Sir John French is in closer contact and quicker communication with his subordinates than an old-time general would have been with army of similar size, though he lived in midst of it. Sir John French fixes his *poste de commandement* in immediate vicinity of any battlefield that may be contested, and transfers here for the time his operations staff, finding ready the wires and other means for rapidly communicating with his lieutenants. But main work of the directing brain done in quiet headquarters, where friction of battlefield is eliminated. Sir John French and his corps commanders usually inhabit comfortable quarters, at all events when Army is upon the march, in good large houses in town and country. Lives with his personal staff in a small mess. His various staffs and departments form separate messes and inhabit other quarters in vicinity. The routine work at headquarters is enormous, some officers in each branch on duty day and night. Each head of department makes his report at fixed hours, and news from Front entails consultations. Estimated that some 2,500 messages pour in from Front each day; these go to Chief of Staff (Sir Archibald Murray), who sifts them, and only presents most important to Commander-in-Chief. Latter, when not working at headquarters, motors round, visiting his lieutenants, inspecting and addressing troops. He not only receives the ordinary reports every night, but also those of the *liaison* officers, one of whom is attached to each army corps, and comes back at night with his report.

Heavy Horses.—Used in British Army for drawing loads. Latter never carried on horses' back. Can draw weight up to 1,200 lb. twenty miles per day, average rate of walking three miles per hour. Can cover six miles trotting.

Hedin, Dr. Sven.—Before war universally respected for work in exploration and geographical science. Created Knight Commander of Indian Empire in 1909, also received in that year Victorian Medal of Royal Geographical Society, and had conferred upon him Hon. D.Sc. degree of Oxford University. Now has embraced tenets of Kultur with fervour that has created indignation among his Swedish fellow-countrymen. His pamphlets, circulated by million by his German sponsors, advocate intervention of Sweden in support of Germany, declare that "Belgium has been deceived," that "France lies bleeding to death in order that England shall suffer no loss," and that no Press has ever sunk so low in the matter of lying as has English Press.

Heligoland, or holy land, small island forty-six miles north-west of the Elbe and the Weser. Taken by British in 1807, was ceded to Germany by Lord Salisbury in 1890. Is the German Gibraltar, its guns command the channel which divides it from the mainland. Millions of money spent by Germany in making it a strong naval base. In the Heligoland Bight one of the most brilliant naval fights of the war occurred. The commanding officers in this skilfully handled operation were Rear-Admirals Beatty, Moore, and Christian, and Commodores Keyes, Tyrwhitt, and Goodenough. Strong forces of destroyers, supported by light cruisers and battle cruisers, and working in conjunction with submarines, intercepted and

attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches to the German coast.

Two German destroyers sunk and many damaged. The enemy's cruisers engaged by British cruisers and battle cruisers. The 1st Light Cruiser Squadron sank the Mainz, receiving only slight damage. The 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron sank one cruiser, Köln class, and another cruiser disappeared in the mist, heavily on fire and in sinking condition. All German cruisers engaged were disposed of.

The Battle Cruiser Squadron, although attacked by submarines and floating mines, successfully evaded them.

The Light Cruiser Squadron suffered no casualties. Aug 28, 1914.

Henderson, Major-General Sir David.—Commands the Royal Flying Corps. Sir John French, in a dispatch, wrote: "I wish to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy, and perseverance have been beyond all praise." Sir David joined Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1883, and was promoted to Captain in 1890. Appointed a Staff-Captain in the Intelligence Department, 1897. In 1898 went to Soudan as aide-de-camp to the Commander of the 2nd Brigade, being mentioned in the dispatches. Did good work during South African War, 1899. When Lord Kitchener assumed the command, in 1900, he made Henderson Director of the Intelligence Department, and latter scientifically arranged the country into districts and sub-districts. For services was mentioned in dispatches, received rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and awarded both Queen's and King's Medal. In July, 1912, appointed Director of Military Training, and in 1913 became Director-General of Military Aeronautics.

Hermes, H.M.S.—An old cruiser (Captain C. R. Lambe), used as a seaplane-carrying ship, sunk by a torpedo fired by German submarine in Straits of Dover as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all officers and crew saved.

Built by Fairfield Company, at Govan, Glasgow, 1898. Had a displacement of 5,600 tons and 350 ft. in length, 54 ft. in breadth; speed, 20 knots, carried 11 6-in., eight 12-pounders, one 3-pounder, and a number of small guns; also two submerged torpedo tubes. Until December, 1913, the Hermes was the headquarters of the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps, to which she acted as parent ship.

Herzegovina.—See War, Origin of.

Highflyer, H.M.S.—Inflicted first serious naval loss to Germany, when riddled the sea of the commerce destroyer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off West Coast of Africa. On news being telegraphed to Admiralty, the message, "Bravo, High-flyer!" sent back by wireless. Aug. 27, 1914.

Hindenberg, Field-Marshal von.—Most remarkable of Germany's soldiers, idol of German public. Attributes his supposed brilliance to refusal to read romances and poetry. At beginning of war was on retired list. Had fought as young soldier in war of 1870. When he rose to rank of general, commanded for some years army corps in East Prussia, and made special study of military possibilities of district. More than once at great manœuvres won victories in frontier lake region, entangling his opponents in wilderness of marsh and pool. After retirement from Army made his home in East Prussia, and travelled over every square mile of lake region. Had unique opportunity of repeating in real warfare, and on same ground, the victories won in mere blank cartridge battles at Maudburg by defeating Rennenkampff at Battle of Tannenberg. After retreat of Russians from East Prussia Hindenberg prepared his first invasion of Poland. Was Adviser of Crown Prince, nominal Commander-in-Chief in tremendous battles of the Vistula, and advanced almost within sight of Warsaw when terrible counterstroke of Russians caused his plans to fail ignominiously. Later, as General Commander in East,

by use of his strategic railways managed to concentrate great force from Thorn and other centres to force back Russians between Vistula and Warta, where they had not room to deploy their troops. This incursion into Poland regarded as bold strategic move, and took all by surprise, including Kaiser and German General Staff. But this desperate dash a failure, his army cut in two, one half surrounded, and other half fighting fiercely to force way back to Germany. His exploits made him hero of all Germany; field telegraph service broke down as result of congratulations poured upon him; fifty degrees conferred upon him.

Hoetzendorf, Baron Konrad von.—Austro-Hungarian Chief of General Staff. Has been for some years soul of Austrian military party, and constantly worked for war. In 1909 urged the necessity of invasion of Serbia. In 1910 pushed preparation for an attack upon Italy so far that Count Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, compelled to demand his resignation and ask Emperor to choose between his constitutional adviser and irresponsible Chief of General Staff. Compelled to resign although had the support and approval of late Heir-Apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand. During first Balkan War, 1912, Baron Konrad von Hoetzendorf—who had in meantime been reinstated in his function at Chief of General Staff—sought vainly approval of Emperor for simultaneous attack upon Serbia and Russia.

Hohenzollern.—Name given to Royal House of German Empire, name taken from castle of Zollern, in Southern Germany. Dates from member of the family first elected of Brandenburg, Friedrich I., 1417, who was succeeded by eleven Hohenzollern Electors, eleventh, Friedrich Wilhelm being known as "The Great Elector," 1640. Friedrich III., last Elector, became first King of Prussia, 1701, followed by Friedrich Wilhelm, 1713, Friedrich II., "The Great," 1740; Friedrich Wilhelm II., 1786, Friedrich Wilhelm III., 1797; Friedrich Wilhelm IV., 1840; Wilhelm I., 1861 who was proclaimed first German Emperor, 1871, after Franco-Prussian War (1870–71); Friedrich I., Wilhelm II., present Kaiser.

Holland.—Frontiers adjoin Belgium and Germany. Though small country, has great colonial possessions and wealth. Neutral in present war, but position facing England across North Sea, and her command of the mouth of Scheldt, make Holland of great strategic importance to Germany. Queen Wilhelmina married to German prince and daughter of German princess. Of supreme importance to this country that Holland's independence should be maintained. Area, 12,648 square miles; population, 6,114,302.

Home Defence.—Many corps formed in this country for home defence. One known as Home Defence Corps has been recognised by War Office, grey uniform is permitted, but without badges of rank. Another organisation is Athletes' Volunteer Force. A central association has been formed to deal with great number of scattered units on similar lines, known as Association of Volunteer Training Corps. Objects of latter are: (1) To promote recruiting in the regular army, and to provide facilities for preparatory training to those who will later present themselves to the recruiting officer. (2) To encourage men to drill and learn the elements of musketry. (3) To co-ordinate existing organisations.

Honourable Artillery Company.—Famous Territorial regiment of City of London who, with London Scottish and other units first British volunteers to set foot on French soil. Date back 377 years and best gunners in field at time of the Armada. About 90 per cent. in 1,000 men volunteered for active service. H. A. C. always fight with the Guards division. Distinguished by their grey greatcoats. Their regimental cry is eight sharp "Zays" and then one final "Zay." Has done excellent work in trenches, and already received its baptism of fire. Of two battalions, one is in France, other in London, and War Office given permission for raising of a third battalion. Headquarters, Armoury House, Finsbury, London.

Horse Artillery.—Battery, 204 of all ranks. Brigade, two batteries and an ammunition column, or 670 of all ranks.

Horton, Lieutenant-Commander Max K.—In charge of submarine E 9, which torpedoed German cruiser *Hela*, six miles south of Heligoland. The submarine fired two torpedoes, one striking the cruiser's bow and the other amidships. The *Hela* burst into flames, and sank within an hour. Lieutenant-Commander Horton was appointed to the command of the E 9 in March, 1914, was awarded the Board of Trade silver medal for gallantry in saving life at the wreck of P. and O. *Delhi* off Morocco, on December 12, 1911, with the late Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal and their daughters on board. He was then lieutenant in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh*, one of warships which helped in the rescue work.

Hospital Ships.—See Red Cross.

Howitzer.—The short, squat gun that tosses projectiles high in the air (high-angle fire). In British Army every division has 54 field guns, 18 howitzers. These are of 4.5-in. calibre, firing a shell 4.5-in. in diameter and weighing 35 lb. They have a range of 7,200 yards, which is 1,000 yards greater than the range of the British field gun. The defect of the howitzer is that its shell is very heavy, and consequently much fewer rounds can be carried than with the field gun. There is no security that a single howitzer shell will do twice the damage of an ordinary field-gun shell, though it weighs twice as much. The French do not employ a howitzer in their field artillery; the Germans have a heavy pattern of 6 in. calibre, firing a shell of about 90 lb., and a lighter pattern of 4.2-in. calibre. Each army corps has 18 of the lighter and 16 of the heavier howitzer, in addition to 126 field guns.

Hughes, Colonel Sam.—Resigned position of Minister of Militia to organise and go to front with Canadian contingent. Holds rank as Brigadier-General. Qualities of Colonel Hughes, have earned for him the nickname of "Fighting Sam." At time of South African War, so eager was he that he forced himself on a troopship as an unattached officer, trusting to a chance to volunteer on arrival at Cape Town. A splendid organiser, and something of an autocrat, he has had his critics in the Dominion in times of peace, but there is now a general opinion that he is the right man in the right place.

Huns.—Frequent reference in present war to Huns, with whom Germans are compared. "Gain a reputation like the Huns under Attila." This quotation from speech addressed to his troops by the Kaiser. Huns originally wild race inhabiting Mongolia. Fired with imperial idea they came south of Volga and terrorised Europe. Attila, their chief, reigned in early fifth century, and by his military genius created empire which stretched from Caspian Sea to Rhine. He conquered Teuton races and added them to his forces, which ultimately crushed whole region between Black Sea and Mediterranean. Attila's methods were not particularly gentle.

It was his ruthlessness which gained for him name of "the Scourge of God."

Hussars.—Name derived from troop of soldiers belonging to light horse raised by a king of Hungary to fight against the Turks. They became typical cavalry soldiers, and the designation and character of hussars gradually spread into Prussia and other countries, which, while keeping the main features of the uniform, made several modifications. The original Hungarian hussar wore a busby, or cylindrical cloth cap. There are many hussar regiments in our army—namely, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. Third Hussars distinguished by their white plume, and often bear the title "Lord Adam Gordon's Lifeguards," from fact that this regiment was long detained in Scotland under this gallant officer. The 4th called "The Queen's Own," because they were named in honour of the youngest daughter of William III. and Mary, afterwards Queen Anne. Seventh Hussars are famous in history, "The Old Saucy Seventh," as they are

called, a name dating back to the time of the Peninsular War. Another appellation, "The Old Straws," commemorates the fact that in 1760, at Warbourg, these cavalrymen substituted straw bands for worn-out boots. Formed in Scotland from independent troops of horse that fought at Killiecrankie. Eighth Hussars (King's Royal Irish), known popularly as "The Cross Belts," from a privilege granted to wear the sword-belt over the left shoulder, in recognition of services at Saragossa, where the regiment took the belts of the Spanish cavalry. Known as "The Dumpies," the 19th Hussars have creditable record. Nickname from the fact that in 1858—the year they were enrolled—the men were mostly of small stature. The regimental badge of "the elephant" is for distinction at Assaye, in India.

Hussars in South African War saw much hard fighting, the 18th taking part in the battle of Talana Hill. Though in hot fire, succeeded in extricating themselves with only a loss of six killed and ten wounded. Hussars, on February 27, 1901, escorted Louis Botha to Kitchener's camp at Middleburg for the peace pourparlers.

Hussars, Death's Head.—Name of famous German regiment, having skull and crossbones badge on cap. Banner of Death's Head Hussars, the Crown Prince's regiment, captured by Belgian soldier at Battle of Haelen, August 13. This soldier badly wounded before overpowered standard-bearer and took grim flag.

I

Identity Plate.—The disc which every soldier carries beneath his tunic during war, bearing his name, number, and regiment.

Indemnity.—Sum of money imposed upon one nation by another, as result of latter's success in war. Chief war indemnities since Crimean War: France to Germany (1871), £200,000,000; China to Japan, £37,000,000; Turkey to Russia, £32,000,000; Austria to Germany, £6,000,000; Greece to Turkey, £2,000,000.

Indian Army.—Consists of cavalry, artillery, infantry, transport corps, Indian Medical Service, and other branches. Regiments organised in "Class Regiments," on account of different castes and religions of natives. Infantry soldier receives about 14s. 6d. per month, feeds and partially clothes himself, enlists for three years, but may re-engage up to thirty-two, after which can retire on pension. Majority of cavalry regiments provide own food, horse equipment, but not rifle. Pay varies according whether finds horse or not; in former case receives 46s. a month, if not, 18s. a month. In all are 138 battalions of infantry, 40 regiments of cavalry, 27 companies of sappers and miners, 12 mountain batteries. Total regulars 159,000, reserves 35,000. (See Ghurka, Sikh, etc.)

Indian Princes at Front.—Among patriotic Indian potentates to respond to the call, now at the front may be mentioned: Sir Pertab Singh, seventy years of age, and his nephew the sixteen-year-old Maharajah of Jodhpur; Maharajah of Patiala; Maharajah of Bikanir, who placed camel corps at service of Government. Maharajah of Idan, ruling chief of native State of Rajputana, on the British General Staff. The Maharajah of Mysore contributed fifty lakhs of rupees, equal to £333,333, towards cost of war.

Infantry Brigade.—In our Army four battalions each 1,000 strong. In most foreign armies two regiments each of six battalions. This infantry brigade has medical and supply service and machine guns, but no field artillery.

Infantry, British.—Company: 119 of all ranks. Battalion: Eight companies, or 1,022 of all ranks. Brigade: Four battalions, 4,112 of all ranks. Division: Three brigades with certain cavalry and artillery units, or about 18,000 of all ranks.

Army Corps is non-existent in peace time, but is probably made up of two divisions and certain extra troops in war.

It should be remembered that the size of the larger unit is not always the exact multiple of the smaller ones, owing to the inclusion of commanders, staffs, or extra troops.

Infantry Division.—From 14,000 to 18,000 men. It is the smallest tactical unit which possesses all arms. It is normally of 12 battalions, and has from thirty-six to seventy-two guns, besides field companies of engineers, medical, supply, signal, and transport services. The cavalry with the division is usually two squadrons, but in some cases more.

Ingenohl, Admiral von.—Leading German admiral. Served nearly forty years in the German Navy. Has commanded on the *Worth*, *Kaiserin Augusta*, and the *Hertha*. Is a favourite with the Kaiser, has commanded his yacht, the *Hohenzollern*. Raised to rank of rear-admiral in 1908. In charge of the cruiser squadron 1909.

Inouye, his Excellency M. Katsunoske.—The Japanese Ambassador to this country since 1913.

Insurance of Soldiers and Sailors.—See Life Policies of Troops.

Intelligence Department.—Is responsible during war for collection of all possible information, which it transmits to commander-in-chief and his staff.

Interned.—The word “intern,” which has come into prominence in connection with British and Belgian troops who were forced to take refuge in Holland after escaping from Antwerp, means, in the case of troops, that they are compelled to stay in a certain locality, from which they cannot go away without permission. General subject of when troops must be interned by neutral Powers comes under heading of international law.

Investing a fortress is the process of completely surrounding it, and cutting off the troops in it so that no supplies can reach it from outside. It can then be reduced by the process of starvation.

Iron Cross.—One of popular rewards for valour is Iron Cross of Germany. This decoration, which was instituted by Frederick William III., in 1813, and revived by William I. in July, 1870, on the eve of war with France, is Maltese cross of iron edged with silver, made in two sizes, the larger—known as the “Grand Cross”—being presented exclusively for gaining of a decisive battle or capture or brave defence of a fortress. During present war reported Kaiser has distributed 38,000 Iron Crosses.

Italy.—Member of Triple Alliance (q.v.), but has not joined in war, stating that only bound by terms of Alliance to join in a defensive war. Her sympathies incline to Triple Entente. For other facts see “Armies of Leading Powers, Navies, etc.”

Italy, King of, Victor Emmanuel III.—Born 1869, succeeded father, King Humbert, who was assassinated, 1900. Married, 1896, Princess Hélène, of Montenegro.

Ivanoff, General N. I.—Distinguished Russian general who led the forces which captured Jaroslav. The Czar conferred on him the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, with swords.

J

Jagow, Herr von.—German Foreign Secretary since 1913. Formerly German Ambassador in Rome. Educated Bonn University. Had professed friendly disposition towards Britain until present war broke out. Regarded as consummate diplomatist, has had many delicate negotiations to conduct. Is fifty years of age.

Jankovic, General.—Leader of Serbian and Montenegrin Armies against Austrians, when displayed marked military ability.

Japan and the War.—Japan had always felt bitterly towards Germany since latter joined Russia after Chinese War to rob Mikado of fruits of victory. On plea that her duties under Anglo-Japanese Alliance required it, made war against Germany and proceeded to invest Tsingtau (q.v.). This declaration of war was not asked for by Britain. Japan pledged herself to confine war to German-Chinese territory, and not to seek further conquests in Pacific.

Japan's Navy.—The Japanese Navy has a larger war experience than any other fleet from operations which it carried out with such brilliant success in 1904–5. Besides four monster battleships and three battle-cruisers building, it had ready for sea at outbreak of war six modern battleships. Two of these were of Dreadnought type, Settsu and Kawachi, each of 21,000 tons and 21 knots, mounting twelve 12-in., ten 6-in., and ten 4.7-in. guns. Four were very powerful ships of pre-Dreadnought type, the Aki and Satsuma, each of about 20,000 tons and 20 knots, armed with four 12-in., twelve 10-in., and eight 6-in. guns; and the Katori and Kashima, of about 16,000 tons, armed with four 12-in., four 10-in., and twelve 6-in. guns apiece. Older battleships were Mikasa, Asahi, Shikishima, Fuji, Iwami, and Hizen, all of which carried main battery of four 12-in. guns, and fought in war with Russia.

Jellicoe, Admiral Sir John Rushton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.—In supreme command of British Fleet. Born December 5, 1859, son of Captain J. H. Jellicoe. Educated at Rottingdean, entered Navy as cadet, 1872, and passed out of Britannia head of the list. Lieutenant, 1880, and in 1882 served in Egyptian War on board the Agincourt. Awarded Egyptian medal and Khedive's bronze star. Then returned to England to study at Royal Naval College, Greenwich, winning special £80 prize for gunnery lieutenants. In 1884 was lieutenant on Monarch, and was in command of a cutter that went to help of ship on rocks near Gibraltar. His ship was at target practice at time, when Glasgow steamer sighted with heavy seas breaking over her. Lieutenant Jellicoe volunteered to go to her assistance, but high seas swamped cutter and crew; after desperate struggle reached shore, more dead than alive. Steamer's crew eventually rescued by Spanish fishing boat. For his gallantry in trying to save life awarded Board of Trade Medal. Next great event was narrow escape in collision between Camperdown and Victoria, when latter, with Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon and 358 of crew drowned. Jellicoe was on board Victoria at time, but confined to cabin through sickness. When collision occurred managed to reach deck, and when Victoria finally sank in Mediterranean Jellicoe found himself in water, and, aided by Midshipman West, managed to keep afloat until rescued. Lost all his effects, including medal of Board of Trade, and when asked for another to replace it was informed he could have one provided he paid for it! After this acted as commander of Ramillies in Mediterranean, and in 1897 promoted to rank of captain, and joined Ordnance Committee. Accompanied Admiral Seymour on attempt to relieve Peking Legations, 1900, during Boxer rebellion in China. The detachment had to retreat to Tientsin, and during march sighting body of cavalry mistook it for relieving force, and signalled. They were the Boxers, and fierce engagement followed, during which Captain Jellicoe, while at head of his men, leading the charge, fell with bullet through the lungs. For this feat was awarded K.C.B., and German Emperor awarded him the Red Eagle of Second Class in recognition of services in helping to relieve German Legation at Peking. At home was successively Naval Assistant to Controller of Navy, and Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes. Warm supporter of Sir Percy Scott when latter did all in power to encourage improvement of marksmanship in Navy. When Director of Naval Ordnance proved himself one of most capable gunnery experts in Navy. Ensured that all naval guns mounted in ships in first fighting line had most up-to-date day and night sights. Instrumental in

establishing fire control set of instruments in each vessel for "spotting" and controlling at long-range shoot. Since 1912 had been Second Sea Lord, and when war declared assumed supreme control of British Fleet. Married daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, Bt.; and his chief of staff, Rear-Admiral Charles Madden is his brother-in-law.

Jews with the Colours.—On outbreak of war there were about 500 Jews in the British forces. Since then the number has increased to over 5,000, no fewer than 450 hold commissions in Army and Navy. There was some talk at beginning of war of forming special Jewish battalions. The better opinion was opposed to idea, and Jews are serving side by side with their comrades of other religions. There is scarcely unit in Army or Navy which does not include a Jewish member. There are 200 Jews among Canadians, many of them men who emigrated from Rumania and Russia to Canada, and have taken up arms for empire of their adoption. From Australia come the names of seven officers and large number of men, many of whom took part in operations in New Guinea and Samoa. In South Africa regiments are full of Jewish soldiers. With the Expeditionary Force in France at least 1,000 Jews are serving, of whom more than 100 are in the H.A.C. In the A.S.C. Jewish members of a well-known catering firm are giving their special knowledge.

Joffre, General.—Commander-in-chief of the French Army, and author of the French mobilisation plan which worked so smoothly in the present crisis. Born in 1852. Joined the French Army as second lieutenant in the midst of the Franco-Prussian War, and commanded a battery during the siege of Paris. Led the force that occupied the town of Timbuctoo after the massacre of Colonel Bonnier's column. Governor for three years of the capital of Madagascar, where he completed the organisation of the province. Fought in Indo-China. Is known as a distinguished mathematician. A soldier who is above politics, he is quiet and cautious in temperament, and has been described as the "Kitchener of France." It is maintained by competent critics of warfare that had France possessed a Joffre in 1870 the Germans would not have won. Striking illustration of the "Joffre way," the iron will and determination to have absolute efficiency throughout the French Army was his summarily depriving five of the leading French generals during the French manœuvres of their posts for incompetency and failure to attain the high standard he exacted. In appearance is typical Frenchman, of medium height, stout, with a massive head, fair-haired, and with thick moustache. Is the type of military scientist as exemplified by Carnot and Napoleon himself. His strategy during the present war has been masterly. Avoided taking the offensive until he saw exact psychological moment.

K

Kaiser.—Title first assumed by Charlemagne the Great. Has no connection with "Cæsar," Russian "Czar" is corruption of "Cæsar." (See German Emperor.)

Kaiser's Sons in War.—Crown Prince (q.v.), Prince Eitel Frederick, Colonel; Prince Oscar, in 5th Guards; Prince Adalbert, with fleet. Last mentioned reported to have died from wounds, is third of Kaiser's six sons, and has distinction of being one of very few who have dared to oppose his will. Prince Joachim youngest, escaped capture by using aeroplane.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.—Great transatlantic liner fitted out by Germany as "commerce destroyer." Only one of such liners succeeding in putting to sea when hostilities declared. In act of securing a prize in the British steamer *Galician*, off West Coast of Africa, when H.M.S. *Highflyer* hove in sight and sank her.

Karlsruhe.—German cruiser which has done considerable damage to British and other shipping. Captured steamers *Bowes Castle*, *Maple Branch*, and *Highland Hope*, Cornish City, *Maria*, *Rio Iguassu*, *Farn*, *Niceto de Larrinaga*, *Lynrowan*, *Cervantes*, *Pruth*, and *Condor*.

Kavanagh, Brigadier-General.—Served South Africa (twice mentioned in dispatches, D.S.O.). Commanded 10th Hussars, 1904; 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1909–13. Mentioned in dispatches by Sir John French.

Keyes, Captain Roger.—A good deal of active service, in which he has shown true British dash and persistency, does honour to the record of Captain Roger J. B. Keyes, C.B., M.V.O., who holds the rank of a commodore (second class) in charge of the submarine service. Most of his fighting has taken place in East Africa, China, and South Africa. When in command of the destroyer *Fame* during the Boxer War of 1900, he played a leading part in the capture of four Chinese destroyers. He has served as naval attaché at Vienna and at Rome; was appointed inspecting captain of submarines in 1910, and assumed his present post in August, 1912. Aged forty-two, he is the son of General Sir Charles Keyes.

Khaki.—From Indian word “khak,” meaning dust. Originally dust-coloured fabric of the character of canvas, mull, or holland, used by British and native armies in India. Guides, mixed regiment of frontier troops, first used it in 1848, and in later years its use spread to other regiments. Used by some British troops in Indian Mutiny, and subsequently the universal dress of British and native troops in the East. During the South African War a drill fabric of sandy shade worn by troops, and since then all drab and green-grey uniforms called khaki.

Kiaochau.—See *Tsingtau*.

Kiel.—Baltic headquarters of German Navy, with Imperial shipbuilding yards. Is connected with the North Sea by famous Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Kiel Canal.—Officially known as Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, runs from Kiel Harbour on the Baltic coast of Schleswig-Holstein to Brunsbüttel on the Elbe, a little below Hamburg. It was greatly enlarged, and was reopened by the Kaiser on June 24, 1914. Its present dimensions are: Length, 60 miles; depth, 36½ ft.; width at surface, 334 ft.; at bottom, 144 ft. It is now possible for Germany to send her whole fleet through from sea to sea in about sixteen hours. The locks at each end are 1,082 ft. in length, 147 ft. in breadth, and 45 ft. in depth beneath the mean surface of the canal. The canal is lighted throughout by electricity.

The strategic importance of this canal is great. It enables the German Fleet to pass at will from the North Sea to the Baltic or vice versa, shutting the door behind it. The only other access to the Baltic is by the straits called the Sound and the Belts, which are commanded by the Danes and are difficult and in war time dangerous of navigation for large ships. The taking of the Kiel Canal would bottle up the German Fleet in one sea or the other.

Kilometre.—International measure of length used on Continent. Is about three-fifths of mile, or 1.056 yards. Literally 1,000 metres, latter 39.3 inches.

Kilt.—Style of dress very old. Soldiers of Assyrian kings wore sort of kilt, while mountaineers of Balkans regard it as indispensable. Worn in Scotland from prehistoric times. Was at one time only the plaid worn across the shoulders. In cold weather twisted round the waist.

Kilted regiments comparatively modern, as the first Highland troops, the Black Watch, were recruited in 1725, and called by their historic name owing to the sombre colour of their tartans—black, blue, and green.

When originally raised each company wore the tartan of its commanding officer, and when banded together in one regiment, a special one was designed to prevent

jealousy. The Seaforth's wear the Mackenzie tartan, the Argyll and Sutherland the Campbell, and the Gordons and Camerons the same as their name.

King Edward's Horse.—This regiment (2nd) is largely composed of men from the Dominions, in prime of life and expert horsemen. Commanded by Colonel Craddock.

King George V., His Majesty.—Born June 3, 1865; succeeded father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910; married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck; family, Prince of Wales, b. June 23, 1894; Prince Albert, b. December 14, 1895; Princess Mary, b. April 25, 1897; Prince Henry, b. March 31, 1900; Prince George, b. December 20, 1902; Prince John, b. July 12, 1905.

On November 30 travelled to France to visit General Headquarters of Expeditionary Force.

King George's Message to Troops.—The King sent following message to Sir John French: "The splendid pluck, spirit, and endurance shown by my troops in the desperate fighting which has continued for so many days against vastly superior forces fills me with admiration. I am confident in the final result of their noble effort, under your able command.—George R.I."

Sir John French replied as follows: "Your Majesty's most gracious message has been received by the officers and men of your Majesty's Army in France with feelings of the deepest gratitude and pride. We beg to be allowed to express to your Majesty our most faithful devotion and our unalterable determination to uphold the highest traditions of your Majesty's Army, and carry the campaign through to a victorious end.—French."

Kitchener, Field-Marshal Earl.—Secretary of State for War, and organiser of new armies for foreign service. His career is summarised as follows:

1850.—Born on June 24, at Croter House, Ballylongford, co. Kerry. His father was Lieut.-Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and his mother Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Chevallier, D.D., of Aspoll Hall, Aspoll, Suffolk.

1868.—Entered Royal Military College, Woolwich.

1870.—Volunteered for service in the second army of the Loire, under General Chanzy (Franco-Prussian War).

1871.—January 4, lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

1874-8.—With the Palestine Survey, under Major Conder.

1878-82.—Cyprus Survey. Vice-Consul in Anatolia.

1882-4.—Commanded Egyptian Cavalry.

1884-5.—Nile Expedition (Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Dispatches; Medal with Clasp; 2nd Class Medjidie; Khedive's Star).

1885.—Delimitation of Zanzibar.

1886-8.—Governor-General, Red Sea Littoral. (Operations around Suakin; Dispatches; Clasp.)

1888-96.—A.D.C. to the Queen.

1888-9.—Commanded a brigade in the Soudan (Dispatches; C.B.; Clasp).

1888-92.—Adjutant-General Egyptian Army. Sirdar, 1890.

1894.—K.C.M.G.

1896.—Commanded Dongola Expedition. (Major-General; K.C.B.; 1st Class Osmanieh; Medal; Khedive's Medal with Two Clasps.)

1897.—G.O.C. Nile Expedition.

1898.—Commanded Khartoum Expedition. (Thanks of Parliament; Peerage; G.C.B.; Grant of £30,000; Two Clasps to Khedive's Medal; Founded Gordon College.)

1899-1902.—Chief of Staff in South Africa, and Commander-in-Chief after Lord Roberts' return. (Thanks of Parliament; Grant of £50,000; Rank of Viscount; O.M.; G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-General and General.)

1902-9.—Commander-in-Chief in India; 1909, Field-Marshal. After giving up Indian command, made a tour of British Colonies, Japan, and elsewhere. G.C.I.E. (1908); G.C.S.I. (1909); G.C.M.G. (1902). Colonel-Commandant R.E. since 1906.

1910.—Member of Committee of Imperial Defence.

1911-14.—H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Egypt. K.P. (1911).

1914.—Secretary of State for War (August).

Earl Kitchener is an Egyptian Pasha, Colonel of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, Hon. Colonel 3rd Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers (Special Reserve), and of several Territorial units; a Knight of Justice St. John, Jérusalem; and High Steward of Ipswich. Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh Universities have conferred honorary degrees upon him. He is Lord Rector elect of Edinburgh. He is not married. He is said to have but one hobby apart from his work—landscape gardening. His home at Broome Park is furnished with severe simplicity, but contains many souvenirs of his long life in the East.

Kitchener's Army.—See Army, New.

Kluck, General von.—Most conspicuous of German generals in earlier stages of war, nicknamed by our soldiers "Old Von o'Clock." Commanding right wing, 200,000 men, marched through Northern France with great energy, right up to near Paris. His failure to occupy the capital attributed to his decision to march on the Marne, though he has explained he was afraid of being outflanked and surrounded if he entered Paris with French armies still undefeated on his right flank. Reported to have lost Kaiser's favour as result of his non-success. Kluck is sixty-eight years of age, was lieutenant in war of 1870, when took part in siege of Metz, and severely wounded.

Knapsack.—The "travelling portmanteau" of the soldier, contains waterproof sheet, overcoat, two pairs of socks, mess-tins, knife, fork, and spoon, hair-brush, comb, tooth-brush, soap, towel, razor, shaving-brush, shirt, and "housewife" outfit for mending.

Knot.—Name given by seamen to express a geographical mile, about $1\frac{1}{8}$ of a statute mile. The log-line is divided by knots into parts, each $\frac{1}{120}$ of geographical mile, the number of such divisions run out in half a minute equivalent to rate per hour at which ship is travelling.

Koester, Admiral von.—One of most famous of German admirals. Retired from commandership-in-chief of German High Seas Fleet 1906. President of German Navy League, with over million and a quarter members and nearly 4,000 branches. Its organ, "Die Flötte," has contained many bitter articles against Britain.

Königsberg.—Strongly fortified coast town in East Prussia, with population of nearly quarter of a million. Germans retired here after defeat at Gumbinnen.

Königsberg.—German cruiser, 3,400, tons, which, with Emden, caused havoc among British and other shipping. Attacked and sunk the Pegasus, an old light cruiser, at Zanzibar. After its whereabouts indicated by the attack on the Pegasus on September 19, concentration of fast cruisers arranged by Admiralty in East African waters, and thorough and prolonged search by vessels in combination made.

This search resulted on October 30 in Königsberg being discovered by H.M.S. Chatham (Captain Sidney R. Drury-Lowe, R.N.) hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island (German East Africa).

Owing to her greater draught, Chatham could not reach the Königsberg, which was aground. Part of crew of Königsberg landed and entrenched on the banks of the river. Both entrenchments and Königsberg bombarded by Chatham, and effective steps taken to block the cruiser in by sinking colliers in the only navigable channel.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie.—Known as the “Gold Ship” because on July 28, 1914, this great 19,500-ton North German Lloyd liner left New York for Germany, carrying gold to the value of £2,000,000 for the Bank of England. When nearing Europe she received a wireless message from Germany advising her to avoid the English Channel and try to reach her home port via the North of Scotland. She was afraid of capture and steamed back to America, where she entered Bar Harbour, Maine, on August 5, and had to remain inactive during the war. Attempts to sell her, along with other German ships, to American owners, have failed, on account of the opposition of the anti-German allies. On her run back to America, a number of American bankers among the passengers offered to buy the vessel and place her under the American flag, but the German captain refused the offer.

Krupp's.—Most celebrated armament firm in world, and manufacturers of Germany's guns at Essen. Founded by Peter Friederich Krupp, a penniless inventor. His son made money out of weldless railway tyres, and the millions which came out of this were spent in making the cannon which gave Prussians the victory in 1870. Krupp's has been called the Army and Navy stores of the nations. Essen, the Westphalian town, has become one gigantic factory, dominated by the genius of this one family, whose three generations built up the greatest cannon and armour industry the world has ever seen. Some sixty factories make up this gigantic organisation. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials, make up the staff of this maze of factories and workshops in normal times.

Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp's have 10,000 miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German collieries; 15,000 hands at the rolling-mills of Annen and Gruson, and the blast-furnaces of Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied, and Enger; about 7,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the Germania, at Kiel; and 5,000 ore miners in Spain. Practically all the shares are owned by Frau Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the only child of the late Alfred Krupp, the third proprietor.

Kuhlmann, Baron von.—Formerly Councillor of German Embassy, London. Had reputation of being the comic man of London diplomatic world. His amusing antics in way of humour at commencement of critical negotiations said to afford only relief in appalling situation. His first little “joke” took form of “messages from the German Headquarters Staff.” One of these gravely stated that French party, including French doctor, attempted to infect wells near Metz with cholera germs, that they were detected, and doctor executed.

Kukri.—Heavy, curved knife carried by the Gurkhas, who can do wonders with it. They can throw it with deadly effect, and by one sweeping cut decapitate a bullock.

Mainly for this reason they are invaluable in night work.

One was told off some years back to deal with a sniper who followed a British column day after day while it was on a punitive expedition. He departed, soon after darkness had fallen, with kukri between his teeth, and when came back was clear from the condition of that implement that he had been successful.

“You found him, then?” said an officer.

“Yes,” he replied, grinning all over his face. “My father!” (See Gurkha.)

L

La Bassée.—French town on canal of that name, east of Bethune, around which fierce fighting took place in great Ypres-Armentières battle. In a dispatch dealing with latter, Sir John French made following reference: "On and after October 13, object of General Officer Commanding Second Corps was to wheel to his right, pivoting on Givenchy to get astride the La Bassée-Lille road in neighbourhood of Fournes, so as to threaten the right flank and rear of enemy's position on the high ground south of La Bassée. This position of La Bassée has throughout the battle defied all attempts at capture, either by the French or the British." It was here Indian troops covered themselves with honour by repulsing desperate German attack.

La Fère.—Fortified town on River Oise. It was on the line Noyon-Chauny-La Fère that weight of enemy's pursuit thrown off, August 28, during retreat from Mons.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.—On the Marne, forty miles from Paris, where the Germans prepared to cross river in advance on Paris, September 6, but following day tide of invasion began to roll backwards.

Lance.—Usually consists of shaft of beech, ash, or other wood, from 8 ft. to 16 ft. long, with a steel point about 8 in. or 10 in. long, protected by iron on each side. Most conspicuous feature of lance is also the most peculiar. It is the small pennon, which is not for ornament, but to frighten horses. British officers are at variance as to value of lance in modern warfare, though scoffers cannot deny that some remarkable, undreamt-of feats have been accomplished with it against the Germans.

In fighting round Mons, a few of 4th Dragoon Guards, accompanied by a number of men belonging to the French 22nd Dragoons, charged German trench, plunging lances and swords into bending Prussian backs as the horses jumped the trench.

Lancers.—Cavalrymen carrying light lances. Introduced into European warfare by Napoleon, and adopted by Britain 1815. Two forms of lance used in the British Army, with staves of ash and bamboo respectively. German lance, carried by Uhlans, has a staff of tubular steel. French dragoons are also armed with lances. 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers date from 1715, and for the first eighty-six years of the regiment's career served in Ireland. Won fame in Peninsular War, also in India in 1843, taking part in the cavalry charges at Sobraon and Goojerat. Again to the fore in the Indian Mutiny, throughout which they gained twelve Victoria Crosses. Accompanied Lord Roberts on his march to Candahar. 9th Lancers, like the 12th, did splendid work in the Boer War, making great charge at Klip Drift, near Kimberley. In recent fighting on the Continent, the charge of the 9th during the retreat, which culminated in the heavy fighting at Cambrai-Le Cateau, has been compared to that of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. They charged a vastly superior force of German gunners. It seemed impossible to silence their fire, when the 9th Lancers made their heroic attempt. The regiment rode straight at the guns, and, debouching into the open and charging under a hail of melinite or lyddite from other German guns, they reached the guns, cut down all the gunners, and put the guns out of action.

The 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers dates from 1715. In 1795 served with Lord Howe's fleet in the operations at Toulon and Corsica. In 1801 fought under Abercromby in Egypt, taking part in the advance on Cairo, and captured large French convoy in the Libyan Desert.

At Salamanca, in the Peninsular War, the regiment, nicknamed the "Supple Twelfth," joined in the final charge which discomfited the French cavalry. At

Vittoria, shared in the victory which deposed Napoleon's brother Joseph, and helped to win the hard-fought field which resulted in the conquest of St. Sebastian. At Waterloo and at Quatre Bras the 12th Lancers fought gallantly, and on the first-named field took a leading part, breaking an opposing column of French and dispersing it with great loss. In Crimean War served at Sevastopol and Eupatoria. During the Mutiny served under Sir Hugh Rose. In South Africa the 12th fought with wonderful vigour, especially at Paardeberg. Badge of the 12th Lancers is the Prince of Wales's plume in Garter crowned.

Other regiments of lancers in the British Army include the 5th (Royal Irish), the 16th (the Queen's), which dates from 1759, and the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own), which also dates from that year. The motto of the 17th is "Death's Head or Glory," the popular designation being "Death or Glory Boys." The 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers are famous for their brilliant charge at Omdurman, when they gained three Victoria Crosses.

Landsturm.—The last reserves in Germany, who are only called up in case of extreme emergency. In the present war the Landsturm has been summoned to take the field.

Landwehr.—The part of the German Army which has completed service with the colours but can be called up if occasion arises.

Lapeyrere, Admiral de.—In command of the French Fleet. Is a great seaman, an able strategist, and a fine administrator. As Minister of Marine for a short period he worked marvels, and in the past hundred years the Republic has had no admiral at sea who has better deserved the confidence of his fellow-countrymen. A man of cool judgment and great courage, the French admiral, it is expected, will perform great deeds with the Navy he so ably commands. Typical Frenchman in temperament and appearance, and adored by the French "Jack Tars."

Larboard.—Old name for left side of a vessel, but word "port" is now used to avoid confusion of similarity of sound with starboard. To port helm is to turn to left or larboard.

Last Post.—Last but one of calls in Army, preceding "lights out," also sounded at military funerals.

Le Cateau.—Near French town of Cambrai. Here with an immense force Von Kluck, on August 26, overtook part of British Army in retreat from Mons, and so sure was he of surrender or annihilation of our men that he reported his victory to the Kaiser. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, in charge of Second Corps and Fourth Division at Le Cateau, kept enemy at bay, finally breaking him.

Legion of Frontiersmen.—Irregular force of horsemen raised by Colonel Driscoll from Army men who have seen active service in British Overseas Empire, especially on frontiers. Offered 5,000 trained men for war, and have been employed in Belgium. Headquarters, 6, Adam Street, Strand, London.

Legion of Honour.—French reward for gallantry in the field. Instituted by Napoleon in 1802. Consists of a five-rayed white enamelled cross, bearing on the obverse a female head representing the Republic, surrounded by the words "Republique Française, 1870," and on the reverse two crossed flags. For distinguished services in the present war one was recently awarded to a line regiment, which now carries it on its colours.

Members of the Order receive a pension, the amount of which varies according to the class, and they are, in addition, entitled to various privileges. No ignoble punishment, for instance, can be inflicted on a member while he belongs to the Order.

Leman, General.—Military commander of Liège, whose gallant defence made him world-renowned. Officer in the Belgian Engineer Corps, formerly professor and examiner in mathematics in the military school, where had risen to post of

Director of Studies. Regarded prior to war as man of the desk and study, a theorist, but proved student soldier can make masterly leader in action. After Germans had taken the city, Leman retired to one of the forts and continued his heroic resistance, anticipating relief from French armies. Fort after fort battered and broken by German fire, and in Fort Loncin Leman and small group of survivors made final stand. Was injured in legs by fall of masonry. His body found amid ruins of the fort, but not dead, only unconscious. When he offered his sword to German general, latter refused to accept. "Military honour has not been violated by your sword," he said. "Keep it." General Leman now prisoner in Germany.

Lemberg.—Capital of Galicia, and important railway junction, ranking as fourth city of Austrian Empire. Russians began march on it August 17, and Austrians thoroughly defeated in desperate battle August 31, September 1. On September 3 the town fell to General Ruzsky, Russian commander, who captured large number of prisoners and enormous quantity of war material, one of great feats of the war.

Letters for Front.—All letters and postal packets should include (a) regimental number (if known); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery, or company; (e) battalion, regiment, or other unit, staff appointment, or department of the British Expeditionary Force. Rate of postage of letters to troops 1d. per ounce. No charge made by post officer on unpaid letters received from British troops serving abroad.

Letters to Fleet should be addressed: Name (giving full rating and official number), H.M.S. (name of ship), care of G.P.O. It is of particular importance that name of ship should be stated.

Levee en Masse.—Rising and arming of non-belligerent inhabitants against enemy. Is entirely spontaneous, and rights and privileges of belligerents given.

Lichnowsky, Prince.—Lately German Ambassador to Britain; hereditary member of Prussian House of Lords; seen diplomatic service in Constantinople, Vienna, Bukharest. On outbreak of war Government made every preparation for his comfortable journey back to Germany.

Liège.—Important manufacturing city of Belgium whose gallant defence by General Leman delayed the progress of the Germans at the beginning of the war. Has a population of 174,000, and is great railway centre. Its forts constructed by the Belgian engineer General Brialmont. Was fortified by Belgians to bar passage of River Meuse and prevent German army advancing up that river against France. Such a movement would turn left flank of French armies and enable Germans to attack France by marching over open country, in quarter where strong French defences had not been prepared. East—i.e., on German side—of River Meuse country is difficult, mountainous, and wooded, so that large army would find it difficult to subsist. Siege operations started under Von Emmich on August 10, and for days the German guns poured in terrific fire. The female inhabitants were forced to hide in cellars. After surrender of the garrison, who put up a heroic fight, the Germans committed ruthless excesses. It was the resistance offered by Liège that helped the Allied Forces to perfect their military dispositions. The German losses at Liège are estimated at 25,000 men.

Life Policies of Troops.—Following is summary of important statement on subject of life policies of men on active service: His Majesty's Government have had under consideration position of members of Naval and Military Forces of Crown holding policies of assurance on their lives. Some of these policies were issued free of all restrictions as to occupation or residence. The conditions of issue of other policies, however, expressly excluded exposure to particular risks—e.g.,

participation in active naval or military operations without the previous consent of the life office and payment of such additional premium as might be determined. Failure to pay this additional premium rendered insured person liable to the avoidance of his policy. In special circumstances of present war, his Majesty's Government felt constrained to approach companies on subject of possible modification of these conditions. They found that there was a general feeling among life offices that circumstances were such as to justify concessions, and results of deliberations which have taken place are embodied in the following memorandum. His Majesty's Government gladly record their appreciation of generous and patriotic course which companies have felt able to adopt. Admiralty, War Office, November, 1914.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE EFFECTED PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(a) The Life Offices Association and Associated Scottish Life Offices made following recommendations to Life Assurance Companies in regard to policies of assurance on the lives of members of the Naval and Military Forces :

- (i). Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Territorial Force, and new levies raised for this war only.

As regards members of these forces no additional premiums should be asked for.

- (ii.) Special Reserve of Officers and Special Reserve.

Each life office should deal with question according to its individual judgment, after consideration of special circumstances of each case.

- (iii.) Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, Regular Army, and Army Reserve.

Members of these forces already insured at an all-risk rate of premium should, of course, be required to pay nothing in addition. Those not insured at an all-risk rate of premium should be required to pay an additional premium. This is in most cases £5 5s. per cent. per annum.

(b) The Association of Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Friendly Societies have decided that for present no extra premium shall be charged upon policies issued up to and including August 4, 1914, on lives of any persons engaged in any capacity with his Majesty's forces during present war.

While it is recognised that recommendations made by Life Offices Association and the Associated Scottish Life Offices are not binding upon any particular life office, it is known that very large number of latter have decided to act in accordance with those recommendations, and it is confidently hoped that no company will adopt a course less generous than that advocated.

Lincolnshires.—Famous British regiment. The first to set foot in Boer territory in the South African War in 1899.

In order of precedence of infantry of line Lincolns rank tenth. Early in seventeenth century raised as independent company of Regulars to garrison Plymouth, but in 1685 King James II. decreed that they should be used for general army purposes as the 10th Regiment of Foot. First active service in Netherlands, in 1692, when William III. ordered that their tents should always be pitched close to his headquarters. At battle of Steinkirk, Lincolns arrived in nick of time to save allied German regiment, serving with the British troops against Louis XIV., from annihilation by an overwhelming force of Frenchmen.

Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet all gave scope for their valour, and earned them praise from Duke of Marlborough. Next came the American War of Independence, when the Lincolns earned their nickname of "The Springers," from their readiness to engage the foe, after which they passed to India, from whence they were drafted to Egypt to fight, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, against Napoleon's army of the East. Rewarded by the regimental badge of the Sphinx,

superscribed Egypt, which badge they wear to the present day. During the Peninsular War they served in the Anglo-Sicilian Brigade. Their crowning glory was won in the Sikh War, 1845-46.

At outbreak of present hostilities, the 1st battalion of the Lincolns, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. McAndrew, were stationed at Portsmouth, and the 2nd battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. D. Smith, in Bermuda. Both battalions are now at front.

Total strength of regiment consists of the 1st and 2nd Regular Battalions, 3rd Special Reserve Battalion, 4th and 5th Territorial Force Battalions, 6th, 7th, and 8th (Service) Battalions (Kitchener's Army), and the Reserve Territorial Force Battalions now being raised to take the place of their comrades who have volunteered for foreign service.

Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. D., M.P.—Skilful handling of financial position at outbreak of war earned much praise. Has made several great speeches on war. Has two sons with forces. Became Chancellor of the Exchequer 1908, after making a great reputation at the Board of Trade; a solicitor; in Parliament since 1890; keen and effective debater. A strategist of great courage and an orator. Introduced National Insurance Bill, 1911. Was able to announce in Parliament that war loan of £350,000,000 over-subscribed.

Lodz.—About sixty miles east of Prussian frontier, and eighty miles north-east is Warsaw, capital of Poland. Occupied by Germans, December, 1914. Is described as "the Manchester of Poland."

The town itself is long, straggling place on sandy plateau. Largely owing to influx of German capital, it has grown with American-like rapidity. Its main street is seven miles long. It manufactures cotton, woollens, and mixed stuffs, with chemicals, beer, machinery, and silk. Of the population of 700,000, about a quarter are Germans. It has about 150,000 workmen.

Small German detachments had reached Lodz and held it in the first German dash into Poland. But, threatened by advancing Russians, these detachments fell back, and on August 29 it was reported that the Russians had reoccupied it. When the enemy swept forward again towards Warsaw in November the town was continually mentioned as a central point in the field.

A small number of Germans were driven out by cavalry, who returned with a report that other German forces were in the neighbourhood.

London Scottish.—Famous Territorial regiment which made splendid charge at Holbeke and at Messines, between Ypres and Warneton, October 31, 1914. By its old name—London Scottish Rifle Volunteers—was formed in July, 1859, as a result of threat of invasion by French, and Earl of Wemyss was first colonel. In the first instance corps entirely composed of Scotsmen resident in London.

In Boer War 365 of the London Scottish took a prominent part. (See Deeds, Great.)

Longwy.—French town on Belgian frontier, forty miles from Metz. Though an obsolete fortress it held out for twenty-four days, to surprise of everyone, and fell after gallant resistance, August 28.

Losses, British Naval.—Chief as follows: Cruisers—Hogue, Aboukir, Cressy, Good Hope, Monmouth. Light Cruisers—Amphion, Arethusa, Pathfinder, Pegasus, Hawke, Hermes. Submarines—AE 1, E 3, D 5. Gunboats—Speedy, Niger.

Losses, German Naval.—Chief are: Cruisers—Yorck, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau. Light cruisers—Köln, Hela, Nuernburg, Leipzig. Destroyers—Taku, seven badly damaged off Heligoland. Gunboats—Cormoran, Jaguar, Tiger, Tsingtau. Submarines—U 15, Unknown, U 18; also nearly twenty auxiliaries, as Königin Luise, Cap Trafalgar, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Louvain.—Once the chief seat of culture in Belgium, and city of architectural beauty. Its Hotel de Ville, church of St. Peter, and University, dating from the fifteenth century, destroyed by the Germans, August 25-27, 1914, together with houses and works of art.

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of.—A little State between France, Germany, and Belgium, less than a thousand square miles in area, with population of little over quarter of a million. Duchy ruled in constitutional fashion through Upper House and representative Parliament. Germany violated her pledged word to respect neutrality of Luxemburg, and in early hours of Sunday morning, August 2, strong forces of soldiers entered, and Duchy turned into base for further advances. Ruler is Marie, Grand Duchess. When the Germans invaded her neutral and independent territory she herself met the invaders in her motor-car, barring the way. Revolver presented at her by Germans caused her protest to be in vain.

Lyddite.—The British high explosive, so called from Lydd, in Kent, where the experiments with it were made.

M

Maestricht.—Capital of Dutch province of Limburg, on Meuse, nineteen miles from Liège, population 35,000.

Machine Guns.—Are weapons which fire rifle cartridges with great speed by mechanical means, the force of the recoil being generally used to reload the gun. They are very portable and exceedingly deadly, and make remarkably good shooting. Thus, in a test, 42 British first-class shots were pitted against a machine gun and each fired at the same target for one minute. The machine gun discharged 228 rounds and made 69 hits; the 42 marksmen fired 408 rounds and made 62 hits.

The British machine gun is the Maxim; the French the Hotchkiss or Puteaux; the German the Maxim; the Austrian the Schwarzlose.

Macready, Major-General Sir Nevil.—The Adjutant-General. Son of Macready; the great actor, by his second marriage, and was born in 1862. Served in Egypt and in South African War. Commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade for a year. Made temporary Lieut.-General in September.

Madden, Rear-Admiral Charles E.—Chief of Staff to Admiral Jellicoe. Acting sub-lieutenant of Ruby during Egyptian War, 1882. Naval Assistant to Controller of Navy, 1905. Served in important offices and commands. Is brother-in-law of Admiral Jellicoe.

Major-General.—Rank in Army next to colonel and below lieutenant-general.

Malines.—Ancient Belgian city, fourteen miles south-east of Antwerp, bombarded and devastated by Germans. Known also as Mechlin, was famous for its lace.

Marconi, Chevalier Guglielmo, Hon., D.Sc., LL.D.—Born Bologna (mother an Irishwoman). Developed wireless telegraphy, by which first transoceanic message was transmitted in 1902. Man of interest at present time owing to part wireless has played in naval operations

Marines, Royal.—Regiment well to front during war, who have lived up to their motto, "On Sea and Land." At defence of Antwerp British Marines, along with naval brigades, fought heroically. Earliest mention of Marines as a distinct force dates from 1664. This regiment, which now numbers over 20,000 officers and men, was then 1,200 strong, and commanded by one colonel. To Royal Marines belongs the honour of capturing Gibraltar in 1704. Helped in the siege of Belle Isle. There it was they won laurel badge of the corps. They were with Lord Howe in sea battle of June 1, 1794, with Abercromby in Egypt, and with Nelson. In 1802 their title was established as "Royal Marines."

In South African War added to splendid record.

Marix, Flight-Lieutenant R. L. C.—Dropped the bombs which destroyed the Zeppelin airship at Dusseldorf on October 9. He was formerly an officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Marne, Battle of.—Fought September 6-10, between 3,000,000 men. British and French turned German right and drove it back with enormous loss. Its retreat affected German right centre, which also began to retire. On the 10th battle closed with the general retreat of the German armies all along the front followed by Allies. Fifteen German guns and 6,000 prisoners captured.

Martial Law is suspension of ordinary law and its replacement by military authority, in times of grave unrest, rebellion, and war. In this country only modified martial law proclaimed on outbreak of war.

Maubeuge.—Scene of spirited contest between Allies and Germans early in war. Supposed to be strongest of France's northern forts, but taken by Germans after fierce bombardment.

Max, Burgomaster.—The brave civic head of Brussels during early German occupation. Suspended from his functions and arrested by order of German military governor, because, as alleged, he forbade the banks to pay the instalment of war indemnity falling due.

Maxim Gun.—See Machine Guns.

McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald, P.C., M.P.—Home Secretary. Has had much work thrown on his shoulders owing to the necessity of dealing with enemy aliens in this country.

Melinite.—The explosive used by the French for their famous 75 millimetre gun. It is the invention of a French chemist, M. Turpin, and its composition is believed to be a derivative of picric acid, which is also the basis of lyddite and the Japanese shimose. Melinite produces poisonous fumes of deadly effect, and, although a shell of small size, carries terrific destructive power.

Messines.—Belgian town, near Ypres. Scene of London Scottish charge, October 30. (See Deeds, Great.)

Metre.—Fundamental measure of metric system, so called as being based on measurement of earth. Is ten-millionth part of meridian line drawn from pole to equator, or 39·37079 English inches. To convert metres into yards, multiply by 70 and divide by 64.

Metz.—In German Lorraine, strongly fortified. Here, in 1870, Marshal Bazaine with 179,000 French surrendered to Germans after long siege.

Meuse.—Noted river rising north-east of France, flowing through Belgium into Holland, where curves to west and flows into sea. Rotterdam, in Holland, is important town at one of river's mouths, flows past Liège, Namur, Maestricht, Sedan, Verdun. Of supreme strategic importance in war.

Mezières.—On Meuse, north-east of France. Capital of Ardennes department. Strongly fortified, population 100,000.

Mine, Submarine.—Consists of a steel receptacle containing a powerful charge of high explosive, usually from 300 lb. to 1,000 lb. of guncotton, moored or drifting below or on the surface of the water. There are several types of mine. The best known are contact mines, such as have been scattered by the Germans in the North Sea. These are anchored by a cable to a weight at the bottom of the sea, and so arranged as to remain some 9 ft. or 10 ft. below the surface whatever the state of the tide. They are exploded when a ship strikes against them, the blow either firing a detonator or causing the ignition of the charge by chemical action—breaking a tube containing sulphuric acid, which fires a small quantity of chlorate of potash. A different type of mine is used for the defence of harbours, and is fired by electricity from the shore when an enemy's ship is above them. A map of the mine-field, or system of mines, is placed in the firing station, and the position of the ship is shown on it by a camera-obscura. The observer in the station watches and presses the key which completes the circuit when the enemy's vessel is over the mine.

Mine-Sweepers.—Ships engaged by our Navy to sweep sea of mines sown by Germans. Trawlers employed for this hazardous work, vessels mostly of 150 tons, working in pairs.

Mitrailleuse.—Famous automatic machine gun extensively used in French Army, manipulated on same principle as British Maxim gun.

Mobilisation.—The assembling and preparing a body of troops for active service, the raising of an army from peace to a war footing. On the announcement of mobilisation the reservist is given so many hours to rejoin his regiment, of the location of which he is duly informed. The next step is concentration, the regiment joins its brigade, the brigade its division.

Moltke, General von.—Chief of the General Staff of the German Army. A nephew of the famous Moltke who led the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War.

Monitors.—Vessels of small draught, constructed to move in shallow waters and close to shore, to act as floating forts, capable of moving from place to place. Their big guns can batter and destroy land forts and cannon, and their armour will assist ordinary field-gun fire.

Monitor is classed as a gunboat.

Has for size enormous armament. Her two 6-in. guns each capable of throwing shell of over 100 lb. weight a distance of five miles: her two 4·7-in. howitzers have less range, but are able to throw projectile over any obstacle. Our new monitors, Severn, Mersey, and Humber, did magnificent work against Germans on Belgian coast.

Mons.—Capital of the Belgian province of Hainaut, the scene of fierce battle (August 23). British troops for thirty-six hours fought 90,000 Germans and held their own with utmost gallantry and coolness. Losses on both sides severe.

Montenegro, King Nicholas of.—Veteran monarch of seventy-four, reigned since 1860. His daughter Elena married King of Italy.

Moore, Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W.—Born 1862, served in Egyptian campaign twenty years later as sub-lieutenant in the *Monarch*. In 1907 Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord. In December, 1908, he vacated this appointment to assume the duties of Chief of Staff, Home Fleets. Promoted Rear-Admiral in March, 1911, in June the following year he became Third Sea Lord.

Moratorium.—Period of grace allowed by law during which payment in certain cases may be postponed. By Royal Proclamation of August 2, legal authorisation to postpone payment of certain debts for specified period given in respect of bills of exchange (other than cheque or bill on demand) accepted before August 4 for a calendar month. Later extended until November 4.

Motor-Car in War.—See Armoured Motor-Car.

Murray, Major-General Sir Archibald, K.C.B.—Chief of the staff to Sir John French, is fifty-four. Served in Zulu War and in South Africa, where he was wounded dangerously. Indefatigable worker.

Muzzle Energy is force developed by the projectile when it leaves the muzzle of the gun. The Vickers 15-in. shell leaves the gun with a force sufficient to lift 84,510 tons one foot in the air.

N

Namur.—Belgian town at junction of Rivers Meuse and Sambre. Was fortified under late General Brialmont, designer of defences of Liège. Its chief forts on rock commanding both rivers. Captured by Germans (August 24) after only two days' siege, its quick fall one of the surprises of the war.

Nancy.—On river Meurthe, regarded as one of the finest and most prosperous cities of France.

National Anthems.—See under Russian, Belgian, etc.

National Patriotic Organisations, Central Committee for.—See British Cause.

National Relief Fund.—See Prince of Wales's Fund.

Naturalisation.—Process a person has to go through in order to obtain the rights of a native in a land not his or her own. Conditions vary in countries. In this country certificate of naturalisation can be obtained after five years' residence. Fees amount to £6.

Naval Reserve, British.—Comprises Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Fleet Reserve, and Royal Naval Reserve. Among well-known members of last-mentioned are Admiral Sir Alfred Paget, Admiral J. L. Marx, Rear-Admiral H. E. Purey-Cust. They have temporary commissions as captains on "auxiliary small craft" during the war.

Navies of Great Powers.—The following table gives full details of various vessels which make up navies of world, number of men who man them, and their cost. It includes all ships actually sanctioned in July, 1914.

NAVIES OF GREAT POWERS.

Description of Vessel, etc.	*Britain	Germany	France	United States	Austria	Italy	Japan	Russia
Battleships :								
1st Class (Dreadnought)	38	20	16	17	8	12	6	10
2nd Class	10	0	9	11	3	4	4	2
3rd Class (obsolescent)	30	20	11	9	6	7	9	6
Armoured Cruisers :								
Battle-Cruisers ..	9	7	0	0	0	0	4	4
Other Types ..	31	9	18	14	3	9	13	5
Cruisers (modern, with speed of 23 knots and over)	49	29	3	3	4	4	3	8
Destroyers (10 years old or less)	147	118	59	46	23	35	41	121
Torpedo Boats (modern)	36	0	101	0	63	65	0	0
Submarines	104	60?	78	44	10	25	15	46
Cost : Million £† ..	51.5	23.4	25.0	30.3	7.3	10.4	9.9	26.6
Men (Peace Strength)	151,000	79,000	69,500	68,000	23,000	40,000	51,000	59,500
Men (Reserves)† ..	60,900	70,000	70,000	4,500	20,000	40,000	50,000	50,000

* The British figures exclude the following Dominion ships : 1 battle-cruiser, 3 small fast cruisers, 6 destroyers. These formed the Australian Navy, and on the outbreak of war they were placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty.

† Last peace estimates.

In the classification of ships no battleship is reckoned first class unless she fires a broadside of at least 6,000 lb. The command of the sea depends upon battleships and large armoured cruisers, especially upon vessels of the new battle-cruiser type, and modern cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The fighting value of the older battleship (classes 2 and 3) and armoured cruisers is fast diminishing.

Navv, British.—Details of most modern and formidable battleships and armoured cruisers of Royal Navy are given in following tables. Names of ships which were incomplete in October, 1914, are in black. (See also Navies of Great Powers.)

1st-Class Battleships	38	Modern Light Cruisers	54
2nd-Class Battleships	10	Modern Destroyers	171
3rd-Class Battleships	30	Large Modern Torpedo Boats ..	36
Battle-Cruisers	9	Submarines	over 100
Other Armoured Cruisers	34	Men available (including Reserves)	211,900
1st-Class Cruisers	12		

Of the above there were complete on the outbreak of war :

1st-Class Battleships	22	1st-Class Cruisers	12
2nd-Class Battleships	10	Modern Light Cruisers	34
3rd-Class Battleships	30	Modern Destroyers	142
Battle-Cruisers	8	Modern Torpedo Boats	36
Other Armoured Cruisers	34	Submarines	74

EFFECTIVE BATTLESHIPS AND ARMOURED CRUISERS.

Name	Tons	Speed Knots	Date of Launch	Thickest Armour	Guns
First-Class Battleships, 38 :					
A	27,500	25	{ To be laid down 1914 }	Ins. 15	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 6-in. }
Resistance	25,500 (?)	21½ (?)	{ Laid down 1914 }	15	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 6-in. }
Repulse			{ 1914 }		
Renown			{ 1914 }		
Royal Sovereign			{ 1913 }		
Royal Oak			{ 1913 }		
Resolution	27,500	25	{ 1913 }	15	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 6-in. }
Ramillies			{ 1913 }		
Revenge			{ 1913 }		
Queen Elizabeth			{ 1913 }		
Warspite			{ 1914 }		
Valiant	25,000	21	{ 1912 }	14	{ X. 13·5-in. XII. 6-in. }
Barham			{ 1912 }		
Malaya			{ 1913 }		
Emperor of India			{ 1913 }		
Benbow			{ 1913 }		
Marlborough	27,500	21	{ 1913 }	9	{ XIV. 12-in. XX. 6-in. X. 13·5-in. XVI. 6-in. }
Iron Duke			{ 1913 }		
*Agincourt			{ 1913 }		
*Erin			{ 1913 }		
King George V.			{ 1911 }		
Ajax	23,000	21	{ 1912 }	12	{ X. 13·5-in. XVI. 4-in. }
Audacious			{ 1912 }		
Centurion			{ 1911 }		
Orion			{ 1910 }		
Conqueror			{ 1911 }		
Monarch	20,000	21	{ 1911 }	11	{ X. 12-in. XVI. 4-in. X. 12-in. XVI. 4-in. }
Thunderer			{ 1911 }		
Hercules			{ 1910 }		
Colossus			{ 1910 }		
Neptune			{ 1909 }		
St. Vincent	19,250	21	{ 1908 }	10	{ X. 12-in. XX. 4-in. }
Collingwood			{ 1908 }		
Vanguard			{ 1909 }		
Superb			{ 1907 }		
Temeraire			{ 1907 }		
Bellerophon	17,900	21	1906	11	{ X. 12-in. XXIV. small }
Dreadnought					

* Pre-empted from Turkey.

Following is table of British Second and Third Class Battleships and Cruisers :

Name	Tons	Speed. Knots	Date of Launch	Thickest Armour	Guns
Second-Class Battleships, 10					Ins.
Lord Nelson Agamemnon	16,500	18	1906	12	{ IV. 12-in. X. 9.2-in. XXXVII. small
Hibernia					
Britannia	16,500	18½	1905	12	{ IV. 12-in. IV. 9.2-in. X. 6-in. XXIV. small
Africa			1904		
Caledonia			1905		
Hindustan			1904		
King Edward VII.			1903		
Dominion			1903		
Commonwealth			1903		
Third-Class Battleships, 30:					
Queen	15,000	18½	1902	12	{ IV. 12-in XII. 6-in. XVI. 12-pr. VI. 3-pr. VII. Maxims
Prince of Wales			1902		
London	18	1899			
Bulwark	18	1899			
Venerable	18	1899			
Formidable	18	1898			
Irresistible	18	1898			
Implacable	18	1899			
Albemarle	14,000	19	1901	11	{ IV. 12-in. XII. 6-in. XII. 12-pr. XIV. small
Duncan					
Cornwallis					
Exmouth					
Russell	14,900	17½	1896	14	{ IV. 12-in. XII. 6-in. XVI. 12-pr. XX. small
Cæsar			1895		
Hannibal			1896		
Illustrious			1895		
Jupiter			1896		
Mars			1895		
Prince George			1895		
Victorious			1894		
Magnificent			1895		
Majestic			1899		
Vengeance	12,950	18¼	1898	12	{ IV. 12-in. XII. 6-in. XII. 12-pr. XIV. small
Albion			1899		
Glory			1897		
Canopus			1898		
Goliath			1898		
Ocean	11,800	20	1903	10	{ IV. 10-in. XIV. 7.5-in. XIV. 14-pr. X. small
Triumph					
Swiftsure					

Name	Tons	Speed, Knots	Date of Launch	Thickest Armour	Guns
Battle-Cruisers, 9 :					
Tiger	29,000	31	1913	11	{ VIII. 13·5-in. XVI. 6-in.
Queen Mary	27,400	29	1912	10	{ VIII. 13·5-in. XVI. 4-in.
Princess Royal	26,350	28	{ 1911 1910	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ VIII. 13·5-in. XVI. 4-in.
Lion					
*New Zealand	18,800	25	1911	8	{ VIII. 12-in. XVI. 4-in.
Indefatigable	18,750	25	1909	8	{ VIII. 12-in. XVI. 4-in.
Invincible	17,250	25	1907	8	{ VIII. 12-in. XVI. 4-in.
Inflexible					
Indomitable					
Armoured Cruisers, Old Type, 34 :					
Minotaur	14,600	23	1906	8	{ IV. 9·2-in. X. 7·5-in. Many small
Shannon					
Defence					
Natal	13,350	22	1905	6	{ VI. 9·2-in. IV. 7·5-in. XXVIII. small
Cochrane					
Achilles					
Warrior	13,350	22	1904	6	{ VI. 9·2-in. X. 6-in. XXVIII. small
Duke of Edinburgh					
Black Prince					

* The Australia, Australian battle-cruiser, identical in every respect except displacement (19,200 tons).

Drake, King Alfred, Leviathan, Good Hope, each 14,100 tons, 23 knots ; II. 9·2-in. and XVI. 6-in. guns.

Devonshire, Hampshire, Argyll, Roxburgh, Antrim, Carnarvon, each 10,800 tons, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots ; IV. 7·5-in. and VI. 6-in. guns.

Sutlej, Euryalus, Bacchante, Cressy, Hogue, Aboukir, each 12,000 tons, 21 knots ; II. 9·2-in. and XII. 6-in. guns.

Essex, Kent, Monmouth, Cornwall, Suffolk, Berwick, Donegal, Lancaster, Cumberland, each 9,800 tons, 23 knots ; XIV. 6-in. guns. (See Submarine, etc.)

N.C.O.—Commonly used letters to denote a non-commissioned officer, who is of the lower ranks, without the King's commission.

Neutrality.—Countries are said to be neutral which take no side with any of two or more contending nations. Neutral countries have to issue proclamation of neutrality, warning the people that no assistance must be given to the contending countries.

New Zealand.—In addition to raising contingent of 8,000 men for assistance in Europe, took strong action in own part of the world by occupying German Samoa, August 29, 1914. Also promised large gifts of money and material. New Zealand contingent left the Dominion October 15, and with Australian

contingent proceeded to Egypt to assist in defence of that country prior to serving with Expeditionary Force in Europe.

Nicholas, Grand Duke.—Commander-in-Chief of Russian Armies, and cousin of the Tsar. Regarded as first among cavalry generals of the day, and a born strategist. Is fifty-eight years of age. Held in succession highly responsible posts of Military Governor of Petrograd, of President of Russian Council of National Defence, and Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Niemen.—One of Russia's chief rivers. On September 25 the German army opposing Russians under General Rennenkampff attempted to cross it, constructing pontoon bridges, when Russian guns opened concentrated fire and swept them into river. In the river, and on one side of its banks, eight thousand Germans perished.

Nietzsche, Frederick.—Germany's most daring thinker and writer, responsible for much of shameless cynicism and gospel of German "culture." Born 1844, was professor of Classical Philology in University of Bonn. Died 1900.

Nieuport.—Town in West Flanders, scene of fighting in battle of Flanders. Battered and destroyed by Germans.

Nish.—Temporary seat of Serbian Government, which removed there owing to Austrian bombardment of Belgrade. Known as the "Crewe" of Servia, owing to important railway works.

Nitro-Cellulose.—A preparation of guncotton, the explosive used in guns in the German Navy. It has this advantage over cordite—that it does not wear the rifling of the guns so much, but it is more expensive and more bulky.

Non-combatants.—Name given to Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Veterinary and Pay Corps.

Norfolk, 9th.—See East County Regiments.

O

Ostend.—Important Belgian seaport, and gateway of passenger traffic between England and Continent. Noted as fashionable holiday resort. When Germans were marching through Belgium and nearing coast, British Marines sent to the town. The Germans occupied Ostend on October 18.

P

Pacific Ocean, Naval Action in.—British squadron off Chili, under Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, engaged German squadron under Vice-Admiral Count von Spee. British put up splendid fight, but outnumbered, and Good Hope and Monmouth sunk, November, 1914.

Pakenham, Rear-Admiral W. C.—Commands Third Cruiser Squadron. Saw active service in Russo-Japanese War, and regarded as man of great experience in naval matters.

Parcels for Front.—Following are War Office instructions: These consignments should be securely packed and clearly addressed to the individual or unit for whom they are destined, c/o Military Forwarding Officer, Southampton Docks. They should not be addressed to any oversea destination. Packages intended for the troops generally should be addressed: Military Forwarding Officer, Southampton Docks.

Paris.—Capital of France, and recognised centre of world's gaiety; often termed the "City of Light." Densely populated, though war made difference of over million people through men joining colours and rush of people fearing a siege. Underwent three months' siege, 1870-71, by Prussians, and forced to capitulate. Surrounded by two rings of forts. Seat of French Government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux for some months, and returned later.

Passport.—Document issued under Foreign Office requesting a Foreign Government to afford aid and protection to its holder.

Patey, Vice-Admiral Sir G. E.—Commander of the Australian Squadron, entered the Navy in 1872, and is 55 years old. Served in Zululand, in the insurrection in Crete, and was Rear-Admiral of the 2nd Division of the Home Fleet in 1910 and 1911.

Pathan.—Unit of our Indian Army now in field fighting Germans. Is old Indian frontier enemy of Britain, but of late years has become a friend, although given to sporadic outbreaks. While it is true that after serving in our Army the Pathan, who is of Afghan descent, will go back to his tribe and fight against us at first opportunity, he is faithful unto death while he eats our salt.

Patrol.—A reconnoitring party of quite a few horses and men.

Pau, General.—Commander of the French forces in Alsace, and most popular soldier in France. In his seventieth year. Lost his right arm at battle of Froeswiller in Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when he was serving as sub-lieutenant. Had retired from active service, but when war broke out French Government recalled him to active service in an advisory capacity with army of Alsace. Owing to mistakes made by two or three generals in French Eastern Army in early days of war, General Joffre got rid of them, and appointed General Pau to chief command of that division of Army, and mistakes quickly corrected.

Pensions for Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows.—The grants are :

7s. 6d. per week for the widow of a soldier or sailor killed in action, or dying of wounds or disease within seven years.

5s. per week for the first child.

2s. 6d. per week for each additional child.

12s. 6d. per week (maximum) may be granted to a widow in particularly needy circumstances, on the recommendation of an Old-Age Pension Committee.

On re-marriage the widow's pension ceases, but she receives two years' allowance (£39) as a dowry, and the allowances to the children continue. All allowances for children payable up to sixteen years of age in the case of girls, and fourteen years boys, but if boy is willing to remain at school the allowance continued until he is sixteen.

FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS :

14s. per week minimum to unmarried soldier or sailor totally disabled.

16s. 6d. per week minimum to married soldier, without children, totally disabled.

23s. per week maximum to married soldier, with a family, totally disabled, the amount varying according to the circumstances.

Five shillings additional will be paid as disablement allowance under the Insurance Act to all insured persons, and the vast majority of those serving in the forces are in this category. For the first twenty-six weeks of the illness, too, all insured men will draw 10s. per week additional as sickness benefit under the Insurance Act.

Three shillings and sixpence to seventeen shillings and sixpence, according to circumstances, is allowed in cases of partial disablement.

Periscope.—See Submarine.

Petrograd.—Capital of Russia. New name for St. Petersburg, from which it was changed after war broke out.

Was founded over two centuries ago by Peter the Great after his victory over the Swedes, on the banks of the Neva.

Platoon.—Subdivision of company of infantry.

Poincaré, Raymond.—President of the French Republic. Has worked hard during war; sent inspiring messages to troops. Germans wantonly shelled his ancestral home in north of France. (See French President's Proclamation.)

Pola.—Naval station and arsenal of Austria, on Istrian coast, at head of Adriatic, one of finest harbours of Europe. Austrian cruiser sunk here during naval engagement between Allied Fleets and Austrian.

Poland.—Name of country figuring largely in war. Formerly powerful kingdom. Poland to-day, in geography, consists of ten Russian governments, Kalisz, Kielce, Lomza, Lublin, Piotrkow, Plock, Radom, Siedlee, Suwalki, Warsaw. These have combined area of nearly 50,000 square miles, with population of about 9½ millions. Prussian Poland is Posen, and Austrian Poland Galicia.

Pontoon.—A lightly built punt, usually made of canvas stretched over a steel or wooden frame, used for bridging rivers. pontoons are conveyed in waggons, and there are thirty-two in each British bridging train, sufficient to build a bridge 100 yards long.

Portugal and War.—Since outbreak of war has been speculation as to whether Portugal, Britain's oldest ally, would throw in lot with Allies. Possessing valuable colonies, she would have been at the mercy of a victorious Germany. Preserved her neutrality until October 24, when announced in Lisbon German troops had invaded her colony of Angola, in Portuguese West Africa. She then despatched warships and troops to affected part. Previous to this Portugal showed distinct inclination to take sides with Allies, and ex-King Manoel offered to fight for them.

Posen.—On River Warthe in Eastern Prussia, capital of province of Posen, strongly fortified, population 157,000. Frequently mentioned in operations in eastern area of war.

Press Bureau.—Established by the Government to supply trustworthy information, naval and military, to the Press, which, without hindering our interests, will keep the country properly and truthfully informed from day to day of what can be told, and thus exclude the growth of irresponsible reports. Newspapers receiving news of military and naval affairs from source other than Press Bureau are expected to submit same to this department before publication. The Bureau was under the supervision of Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., for some time. He resigned on leaving for the front. Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Solicitor-General, now responsible head.

Prince of Wales's Fund.—Is officially the National Relief Fund, whose object is to centralise all funds available for relief of distress, and to do away with creation of local funds; amounts to over £4,000,000. Administration of fund divided into two heads—granting of relief to wives and families of sailors and soldiers, and to distressed civilians. Applications in former case investigated and dealt with by local branches of Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association. Civilian relief committees formed.

Princess Mary's Fund.—Started October 16 to raise £100,000 to present soldiers and sailors with Christmas presents. Generous response by public, and the amount rapidly raised. Present consisted of embossed tobacco-box, tinder-lighter, pipe, tobacco, and cigarettes.

Prize Court.—Made up of Court of Admiralty and various Courts exercising Admiralty jurisdiction. Chief duties connected with cases arising out of capture at sea of enemy vessels.

Prussia, Prince Henry of.—High Admiral of German Navy and brother of Kaiser, who has frequently used him on diplomatic visits.

Przemysl.—Austrian town in Galicia, on River San, strongly fortified. Contains two cathedrals, has trade in corn, wood, linen. Defended with vigour against Russians.

Pulteney, Lt.-General W. P., C.B.—Took over command of Third Corps just before commencement of battle of the Marne, when, according to Sir John French's dispatch, he "showed himself to be a most capable commander in the field."

Q

Quartermaster.—Commissioned officer in charge of clothing and supplies of his battalion or regiment. Is assisted by a quartermaster-sergeant.

Queen's Work for Women Fund.—Inaugurated to raise funds to find employment for women thrown out of work by war. Met with generous response.

R

Range-finder.—Instrument for finding range in order to direct artillery fire. On large guns effective up to distance of 6,000 yards.

Range of Naval Guns.—Here is a list of the effective range of naval guns: 15-inch, 15 miles; 13·5-inch, 12 miles; 12-inch, 10 miles (British and German); 11-inch, 10 miles (German); 9·4-inch, 9 miles (German); 9·2-inch, 9 miles; 8·2-inch, 8 miles (German); 7·5-inch, 6·7 miles; 6-inch, 6 miles; 5·9-inch, 6 miles (German). The figures are necessarily approximate, and are subject to favourable conditions and a stable platform—*e.g.*, a 12-inch gun *can* send its shell about 18 miles, but shooting would be erratic. The United States 16-inch guns at Panama can send a shell 22 miles; our 15-inch (naval) guns 21 miles.

Rank, Officers in Army and Navy Compared.:

Field-Marshal	=	Admiral of Fleet.
General	=	Admiral.
Lieut.-General	=	Vice-Admiral
Major-General	=	Rear-Admiral
Brigadier-General	=	Commodore.
Colonel	=	Captain, three years' seniority.
Lieut.-Colonel	=	Captain, under three years' seniority; and commander.
Major	=	Lieutenant of eight years' seniority.
Captain	=	Lieutenant under eight years' seniority.
Lieutenant	=	Sub-lieutenant.
Second-Lieutenant	=	Chief gunner, boatswain, carpenter, artificer, engineer, schoolmaster.

Rajput.—Name of Indian cavalry. "Rajput" means literally "son of a king," and the Rajputs are an intensely proud, reserved, and silent race. They are the world's finest horsemen, though also serve in infantry regiments. Along with other Indian units the Rajputs have fought splendidly in France.

Rations.—The following is the daily field ration supplied to each man serving in the Expeditionary Force: 1½ lb. fresh or frozen meat or 1 lb. preserved or salt meat, 1½ lb. bread or 1 lb. biscuit or flour, 4 oz. bacon, with "grocery rations as detailed in allowance regulations," and 2 oz. dried vegetables. The usual grocery

allowance is 3 oz. cheese, $\frac{5}{8}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. jam, 3 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt, and small quantities of pepper and salt. Rum is issued at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding or the recommendation of the medical officer. Tobacco not exceeding 2 oz. a week for smokers.

IRON RATION OR EMERGENCY RATION—Every man when on the point of going into active service is supplied with this ration, which he must carry on his person, and which he is forbidden under penalty to consume except in case of great emergency. The ration is contained in a metal tube and is calculated to be capable of sustaining life for at least forty-eight hours. It consists of 1 lb. preserved meat, 12 oz. biscuit, $\frac{5}{8}$ oz. tea, 2 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, 3 oz. cheese, and 2 cubes (1 oz.) meat extract. A second iron ration is supplied to troops likely to be for a very long time under fire, and cut off from the regimental base.

Here is ration list of British Navy for service afloat :

1 lb. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fresh meat, 1 lb. fresh vegetables, $\frac{1}{8}$ pint spirit, 4 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea (or 1 oz. coffee for every $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ordinary or soluble chocolate or 1 oz. coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. condensed milk, 1 oz. jam or marmalade, 4 oz. preserved meat on one day of the week in harbour or on two days at sea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. biscuit or 1 lb. flour.

Owing to system officially known as "savings," the Tar can add variety to his bill of fare. A mess of 24 men, entitled to draw 24 lb. of meat, may agree to draw only 18 lb. The balance is credited to the mess as savings on the following scale : Pork, 4d. a pound ; salt beef, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound ; tinned beef, 5d. a pound. On cocoa 5d. a gallon is saved, and on rum 3s. a gallon. The pecuniary result is pooled among the men and spent at the dry canteen.

Rawlinson, Lieut.-General Sir Henry.—Born 1864. A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts when Commander-in-Chief, India, 1887. Served in Burma, Soudan Campaign, A.A.G. Ladysmith Siege, 1899. Has commanded 2nd Brigade, Aldershot, 3rd Division, Salisbury Plain. Has done splendid work in present war.

Red Cross, French.—Are three organisations : Union of Women of France, Society for Aiding the Wounded, Association of French Women. These three have provided their country with 600 hospitals.

Red Cross.—Term used during war to designate care for wounded. Generally the symbol for nursing and medical work. To M. Jean Dunant, a Swiss doctor, belongs honour of forming modern Red Cross work. His pamphlet dealing with horrors of Battle of Solferino led to Conference of Geneva, 1863, which led to signing in 1864 of the Geneva Convention, by which nine countries agreed to care for sick and wounded of friend and foe alike. In compliment to M. Dunant, symbol chosen to distinguish succourers of wounded was Red Cross on a white ground—colours of Swiss flag reversed. British Red Cross Society, founded 1905, address, 83, Pall Mall, London, has supplied thousands of nurses for the front. A feature of the work is the hospital ship, converted liners, etc., which act as hospitals for wounded, and convey latter to England. (See Army Medical Corps.)

Regiment of infantry from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. Cavalry regiment of from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Regiments. See Scots Greys, Royal, Hussars, Lancers, Marines, Black Watch, etc., Deeds, Great, of War.

Remittances for Expeditionary Force.—Persons in United Kingdom desirous of sending remittances to troops serving with British Expeditionary Force in France may go to any money-order office, fill up a requisition form for a foreign money order, giving the name and full description—i.e., name, regimental number, rank, and regiment or unit—of person to whom money is to be sent, and pay in amount required to be sent, with the charges, which will be at the rate for inland money orders only.

Rennenkampff, General.—Russian leader of the brilliant raid into East Prussia in early weeks of the war, and victor of Gumbinnen. Cavalry general of great repute; commanded one of the subsidiary armies under Kuropatkin in the Japanese War. Due to him was fact that Russia mobilised in record time.

Rheims.—Famous French town, celebrated for its cathedral, "Westminster Abbey of France." Bombarded by Germans in September, in course of which cathedral suffered great damage.

Rifle.—The modern rifle has a range of about 2,500 yards—i.e., can hit with effect at that distance. The British rifle is the Lee-Enfield, the latest pattern of which weighs 8 lb. 10 oz. The barrel is 25 in. long, and the rifling has seven grooves. The magazine, from which the weapon is reloaded by pulling a lever, will hold ten cartridges. The German rifle is the Mauser of .311 in. diameter and weighs 9 lb. The rifling consists of four grooves. The French magazine will hold five cartridges. The rifle is the Lebel and weighs 9 lb. 3 oz. The rifling has four grooves. The magazine is contained in a tube under the barrel and will hold eight cartridges. The Russian rifle is the Nagant "three-line" and weighs 9 lb. The rifling has four grooves, and the magazine will hold five cartridges. The Austrian rifle is the Mannlicher of .315 in. diameter, weighing 8 lb. 5 oz. Serbia employs a pattern of Mauser rifle of .276 in. diameter with a magazine holding five cartridges.

Riga.—Great Russian port in Baltic, population 324,700.

Roberts, Earl, V.C.—Died in France November 14, 1914, where he had gone on brief visit to greet Indian troops, of whom he was colonel-in-chief, aged 82. The great field-marshal joined the Bengal Artillery at the age of 19; went through the Indian Mutiny. He made famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, effecting the relief of the latter place. In 1900 became Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. Since ceasing to be Commander-in-Chief of Army in 1904 devoted himself entirely to the cause of National Service.

Robertson, Major-General Sir William.—Quartermaster-General with the Expeditionary Force. Has risen from the ranks. Enlisted as a private in the 16th Lancers in 1877, and became a lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards 1888. In South African War was D.A.A.G. Intelligence Branch. In 1906 he was Assistant Director, Military Operations, War Office, and in 1913 Director of Military Training, War Office. Became lieutenant-general 1914.

Roulers.—Small Belgian town, sacked by the Germans. Country and villages round it also devastated, partly for strategical reasons and partly out of pure wantonness.

Roumania.—Balkan State; capital, Bucharest; area, 50,700 sq. miles; population, 6,700,000. Neutral in Balkan and Great Wars. King Charles I. died October, 1914. Queen known as "Carmen Sylva," an authoress.

Royal Flying Corps. See Aircraft in War.

Russia, European, (2,100,000 sq. miles), stretches eastward from artificially determined land frontier with Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Roumania, to confines of Asia. Northern shores washed by Arctic Ocean and its gulf, White Sea, on which is Archangel, closed by ice for half the year. On Baltic Sea in north-west are ports of Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Revel, Libau, Riga. In south Black Sea, with Odessa as chief port, communicates with Mediterranean, an advantage lessened by fact that Constantinople commands only exit and entrance. Land-locked Caspian facilitates communication with Persia on southern shore and with Russian dominions in Central Asia.

Government of Russia absolute hereditary monarchy; all power in hands of Tsar, who is assisted by various councils of state. Also a Duma, or representatives of provincial councils. National Church is Orthodox Greek or Eastern Church. Inhabitants of Russia in Europe (100 millions) mostly belong to Slavonic branch of human race; also Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, Jews, Turco-Tartars, Finns, etc.

Russian Army.—See Armies of Leading Powers.

Russian National Anthem ("God the All-Terrible"), written at express wish of the Tsar Nicholas I., in 1833, by Luoff, an officer in the army, who was also a distinguished musician.

Russian Navy.—On the outbreak of war the Russian Navy in the Baltic had four ships of Dreadnought type nearly completed and four others in a more elementary stage.

Four ships similar to the Gangut class are to be built in the Black Sea, and two more are projected for the Baltic. Ready for service on the outbreak of war, Russia had in the Baltic four battleships of the pre-Dreadnought type, with an armament of four 12-in. guns each, and a secondary battery of either 8-in. or 6-in. guns.

Since Japanese War great attention has been paid by the Russian Navy to war training and gunnery, and the modern Russian fleet, though small, is believed to be efficient.

Ruszky, General.—One of Russia's ablest generals, sixty years old. In Russo-Japanese War was Chief of Staff in second Manchurian Army. During present war has been instrumental in gaining victories for Russia in Galicia and Eastern Prussia. Hailed as the victor of Lemberg.

S

"Sam Browne."—See Badges of the Army.

Samson, Wing-Commander, C.R., R.N.—Commander of the Royal Naval Flying School at Eastchurch. In command of land-going machine of the Royal Naval Air Service. On September 16 in small armoured motor car killed four Uhlans and captured five near Douelliers, close to Belgian frontier.

Samsonoff, General.—Brilliant Russian commander, distinguished in early stages of war. Assisted Rennenkampf in his invasion of East Prussia, August, 1914. Had previously gained renown in Manchurian War. One of three Russian generals to fall in final struggle in battle of Tannenberg.

Sanders, General Liman von.—German officer who is Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army.

Santa Claus Ship.—The naval collier Jason which sailed for Europe with a cargo of 1,200 tons of Christmas gifts from American children to children in Europe who have lost their parents in the war. The message "God speed" was received from President Wilson before the ship sailed.

Sapper.—Name originally given to men of what is now Royal Engineers corps. Called Royal Sappers and Miners, 1813. (See Engineers, Royal.)

Sarajevo.—Capital of Bosnia, where heir to Austro-Hungarian throne and his wife were assassinated. (See also War, Origin of.)

Scarborough, Bombardment of.—German warships, estimated at four in number, shelled this East Coast town, also Whitby and Hartlepool, Dec. 16, 1914. British patrol ships engaged enemy on spot, and patrolling squadron went in pursuit, but enemy escaped in mist. Casualties in three towns, 515.

Scharnhorst.—German pre-Dreadnought armoured cruiser, eight 8'2-in., and six 5'9-in. guns, with displacement of 11,420 tons, launched 1907-8, carrying crew 650 officers and men, sunk with Gneisenau, and Leipzig, near Falkland Islands by British Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir F. Sturdee, December 8, 1914.

Scheldt, River.—Frequently mentioned during present war. Is important from fact that while at its mouth it is under control of Holland, a neutral country, it is outlet for Antwerp, now occupied by Germans, who have long cast covetous eyes upon that great commercial centre. Is about 250 miles long, rising in French department of Aisne and entering Belgium near Bleharies in Hainaut.

Scots Greys, Royal.—Oldest dragoon regiment in Army, having been established in 1678. After serving under William III. in Flanders, regiment again went to Low Countries in 1702-13, where it fought with great distinction throughout the campaign. Present at the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. In addition it was present at nearly all the sieges of Marlborough's great campaigns. In the Flanders campaign, 1742-7, the Scots Greys fought at Dettingen.

Waterloo is writ large in history of Scots Greys. Was present at Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol. Covered itself with glory during the South African War.

The Tsar of Russia is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots Greys.

Name originally Royal North British or Scots Greys, and altered to Royal Scots Greys in 1877. Only regiment in British Army wearing peculiar Vandyke pattern round their forage caps.

A wonderful series of charges carried out by Gordons, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Scots Greys acting in concert in fighting at St. Quentin, infantry clinging to stirrups of Greys.

Scott, Admiral Sir Percy.—Appointed to the President for special service. The President is the warship moored off Temple pier, and in her officers appointed for special Admiralty service are borne. Sir Percy Scott may be called the creator of modern gunnery. Sixty-one years of age, he entered the Navy at thirteen.

His system of controlling and directing fire of heavy guns in warships, adopted in Fleet after exhaustive tests, is believed to be unsurpassed.

Scouts, Boy, and War.—The war found scouts true to their motto: "Be Prepared." In London, 25,000 boy scouts were immediately organised for civic duties, which consisted in helping various Government departments, municipal authorities, guarding electricity stations, acting as messengers, etc. Along the east coast 1,200 scouts assisted the coastguardsmen, while in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, nearly 5,000 were on duty guarding bridges, culverts, telephone and telegraph lines, railway stations, reservoirs. The Sea Scouts, in addition to helping the coastguards, went on board some of the vessels guarding our coasts, especially assisting as signalmen.

"Scrap of Paper."—Historic phrase uttered by German Imperial Chancellor in interview with British Ambassador at Berlin, August 4, 1914, referring to treaty guaranteeing neutrality of Belgium—"just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war."

Section.—Infantry, 15 men; cavalry, 4 men and horses; artillery, 2 guns, 26 men, 12 horses.

Sedan.—In the Ardennes, the scene of MacMahon's great defeat and surrender to Prussians in 1870, with his army of 82,000 men.

Seely, Rt. Hon. Col. J. E. B., D.S.O., M.P.—Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1908-1911; served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War; was Secretary for War from 1912 until March, 1914. Is Colonel in Hampshire Yeomanry, and on active service with Expeditionary Force.

Semlin.—Town in Hungary, on Serbian frontier, on left bank of Danube, six miles west of Belgrade. Population, 13,000. Occupied by Serbians, September 10, after severe battle with Austrians.

Separation Allowance.—Following is scale of separation allowances to wives and children of soldiers and seamen during the continuance of the war :

12s. 6d. per week to wife of a soldier without children.

(An allotment of 3s. 6d. per week from his pay is compulsory in the case of a soldier serving abroad. At home the allotment may be less and the difference may be made up by the Government. The 12s. 6d. is made up of an allowance of 9s., plus the allotment.)

2s. 6d. per week for each child up to the number of four ; for other children 2s. each.

6s. per week to wife (without children) of seaman or marine, making a minimum allotment of 20s. per month from his pay. (The average allotment at present is much higher than 20s.)

2s. per week for each of the first two children ; 1s. for the subsequent children.

3s. per week each for motherless children of soldiers or sailors.

3s. 6d. per week extra is paid to all London families.

Foregoing allowances are for private soldiers and ordinary seamen. The sums are higher in case of other ranks. The scale is much more generous than that under which allowances were granted at the time of the Boer War, and there are some important new features, among them the following : The Army separation allowance paid irrespective of whether the soldier has married "on the strength" or not. State assistance granted to a father, mother, or other dependents of unmarried men in supplement of allotments made by the men. Payments equal to the separation allowances and the allotments made by the seaman, marine, or soldier continued for twenty-six weeks after death.

Serbia.—Ruler, King Peter I., born 1846, capital Belgrade, area, 18,650 square miles ; population, 2,700,000. One of four states divided from Turkish Empire in Europe during past century. Surrounded by Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Montenegro, and Austria-Hungary. People are Serbs, akin to Russians. Was declaration of war between Serbia and Austria that kindled present conflagration.

Serbian Army.—Serbian Army on eve of war was undergoing reorganisation so as to incorporate the population of the territory liberated from Turkish rule in the wars of 1912-13. It was to have been composed of a first-line army of sixteen divisions, each about 17,000 men strong, with a force of 150,000 men in the second and third line. Serbian infantry has reputation of being among the best in Europe from the initiative, intelligence, and fine physique of its rank and file. The Serbian rifle is the Mauser of .274-in. calibre, sighted to 2,187 yards, with a magazine containing five rounds. The Serbian field gun is a modern and very powerful weapon, manufactured in France, of 3-in. calibre, firing a shell of 15 lb. Each Serbian division in the field has with it thirty-six of these guns.

"Seventy-five."—Famous French field gun (75 millimetres, about 3 ins. in calibre or diameter of the bore). Is best quick-firer in any European army, as it is mounted on so cleverly designed a carriage that does not jump when it is discharged or require relaying after every two or three shots. It fires a shell or shrapnel of about 16 lb. weight. Shell loaded with powder or melinite. Shrapnel—thin steel shell with a charge of powder at the base to scatter the bullets which the shell contains—has 300 bullets inside it.

Shell.—Is a hollow case of steel or iron containing a charge of explosive, usually lyddite or powder. The charge of explosive is fired in one of two ways—either by a percussion fuse, which is detonated when the nose of the shell strikes some object, whether the ground, the water, the wall of a building, or the shield of an enemy's gun ; or by a time fuse, which is ignited by the shock of the discharge of the gun and which burns for a certain number of seconds or fractions of a second and then explodes the charge.

Shrapnel.—So called from General Henry Shrapnel, of British Royal Artillery, their inventor, are shells with exceedingly thin walls containing a large number of bullets. The number in British field gun is 375, in British horse artillery gun 263, in French and German field guns 300, in Russian field gun 260. There is a small charge of powder in the shrapnel which is exploded exactly the same way as in the shell by a time or percussion fuse. This charge of powder is fired when the shrapnel is some distance in front of the target. The explosion shatters the thin steel case, when the bullets fly forward with the velocity with which the shrapnel was travelling and scatter over considerable area. Shrapnel regarded as good "man-killers," but quite ineffective against buildings.

Sikh.—Name of Indian regiment now fighting with our Army in France.

Originally of Hindu origin, Sikhs as religious sect founded by Nanak Shah in fifteenth century, and reached zenith of their military and political power under famous Ranjit Singh (1780-1839). Equally at home in saddle or on foot, Sikh is a magnificent fighting man.

Sippe, Flight-Lieutenant.—Twenty-five years of age. Obtained pilot's certificate 1912. On October 9 flew over hundred miles to Duesseldorf accompanied by Flight-Lieutenant Marix and Squadron-Commander Gray, R.N., when Zeppelin was destroyed. With Commander Briggs and Lieutenant Babington, Nov. 24, carried out brilliant air raid over Friedrichshafen, when great damage was done to Zeppelin works. (See Deeds, Great, of War.)

Smith, Rt. Hon. F. E.—Leading barrister and well known M.P. Officer in the Oxfordshire Hussars. Head of Government Press Bureau for some months, now at front with his regiment.

Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor, D.D.—Chaplain-General to British Forces since 1901. Chaplain to Forces Ashanti Expedition, 1895; Hon. Chaplain to Queen, 1896-1901; Bishop of Sierra Leone, 1897-1901.

Smith-Dorrien, General Sir Horace.—The hero of the retreat from Mons and leader of the Second Army Corps of the Expeditionary Force, has been in ten campaigns. Described as "a fine type of the 'hard as nails,' well trained, dependable British officer," he is only fifty-six years of age. One of our youngest generals holding high rank. Educated at Harrow, in 1876 he joined the Sherwood Foresters, of which regiment he is now Colonel. Took part in Zulu War, fighting at Isandlwana and Ulundi, winning mention in the dispatches. At first mentioned battle had narrow escape. Served in the Egyptian Expedition in 1882, when he raised a corps of mounted infantry. Took part in the Chitral Relief Expedition, had charge of a brigade in the Tirah Campaign. Was with Kitchener in his march to Khartoum, and won great renown during the South African War.

Soissons.—French town on the Aisne, ten miles from Compiègne, scene of a thrilling engagement earlier in war, when fifty men of 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment saved British guns.

Notable also as scene of daring exploit by Royal Engineers.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.—Is helping with distribution of Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund (q.v.). Address, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

South Africa and War.—By prompt and voluntary undertaking to make herself responsible for her own defence, South Africa freed Imperial troops for service elsewhere. General Botha at request of Imperial Government assumed supreme control of military movements against German South-West Africa, had support of veteran generals, including Viljoen and Koen Britz. Matters became more complicated owing to rebellion of General Beyers, Colonel Maritz, and General De Wet. First-mentioned had resigned his post as Commandant-General of Union Defence Forces, disagreeing with policy to carry war into German territory.

De Wet's commando routed by General Botha, November 24, near Winburg, and De Wet subsequently captured; Maritz a fugitive, Kemp pursued, and Beyers routed. Latter drowned during escape. By December, 1914, rebellion had collapsed.

Special Constable.—On August 17 enrolment of special constables began in Metropolitan Police district, in response to call for force of 20,000 volunteers. Actual number enrolled over 30,000 in the twenty-one divisions into which district is divided. Also enrolled all over country. Duties guarding buildings, etc., and helping in preserving order.

Sportsman's Battalion.—Known as "Hard-as-Nails" Corps, unit of New Army. Every man thoroughly fit by reason of athletic associations. Contains names of well-known men in world of sport. Owes its inception to Mrs. Cunliffe Owen. Battalion attached to Royal Fusiliers. Two of companies consist solely of giants over six feet tall. Lord Maitland is the colonel.

Spy.—War has revealed widespread German system of espionage. All over world spies, paid and unpaid, have for years forwarded to Berlin information dealing with military and naval aspect of the country they inhabit. In Great Britain conclusive proofs gained of organised spy system, and numbers of Germans arrested and one spy shot. In France, Belgium, and Russia, spies found in every town. Even during the war acted for Germany, risking their lives.

Squad.—Small number of men formed for drill or inspection.

Squadron.—Group of warships under command of an admiral, and component part of the fleet. Of an army, refers to definite number of cavalry, usually third of a regiment.

Starboard, from "steerboard. To put or turn the helm of a ship to starboard is turning toward the right of the observer on the vessel when facing the bow. Rudder on right side, hence "steerboard."

St. John's Ambulance Association supplies thousands of trained orderlies to work in military and other hospitals in France and at home. Order of St. John of Jerusalem numbers 850 divisions, with 25,000 members. As showing activity of ambulance department of the Order, immediately war began, nearly 6,000 orderlies sent to front within first two months.

St. Omer.—Ancient French town, first-class fortress in Pas de Calais, twenty-six miles south-east of Calais. Between this town and Hazebrouck First Army Corps concentrated October 19 to prevent German dash on Calais.

St. Quentin.—Memorable for the gallant charge of the Scots Greys in early days of the war. French town on the Somme, 95 miles north-east of Paris, centre of cotton industries.. (See Deeds, Great.)

Strassburg.—In Alsace-Lorraine, one of Germany's strongest forts, two miles from the Rhine. Its position near borders of Switzerland, Germany, and France gives its strategic importance.

Strategy is the management of the movements of an army or a number of armies preceding the actual battle. The aim in modern strategy is to destroy or capture the main armed forces of the enemy, after which his fortresses can be reduced and his territory seized and held to ransom. In the first six weeks of the Franco-German War of 1870 the Germans captured or penned up in fortresses—where ultimate surrender was inevitable—the whole of the French field armies.

Strength, Off the.—Refers to status of soldier's wife not married according to rules of the regiment.

Strength, On the.—Refers to status of soldiers' wives. A soldier's wife married according to the rules of the regiment, is "on the strength" and entitled to receive an allowance on lines with her husband in married quarters. In war time wives and families of soldiers on active service are "on the strength" and duly cared for.

Sturdee, Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. D.—In command of British squadron which sank German cruisers Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Leipzig, and Nuremberg near Falkland Islands, December 8. Is one of most accomplished of lesser known of flag officers of the Navy.

Submarines.—The first British submarine was launched at Barrow on November 2, 1901. All doubts as to the formidable offensive power of this kind of craft have been finally dispelled by recent events. The submarine is a cigar-shaped boat made of steel. It is submerged at will by the admission of water to ballast tanks, and is raised to the surface by pumping out the tanks. The motive power is supplied by a gasoline engine for use when "awash" or on the surface, and an electric engine for use when submerged. Compressed air for the crew when under water is stored in chambers.

The submarine has a narrow deck, above which rises the CONNING TOWER containing the watertight door and a PERISCOPE, a reflecting instrument by means of which what is happening above water may be seen by those in the hull of the submerged vessel. The periscope is, unfortunately, visible at some distance, so that if the submarine wishes to escape observation it must plunge altogether below the surface and travel "blind" through the water. Submarines have to a great extent superseded torpedo-boats for purposes of attack. The most modern type of British submarine, according to the German Naval Pocket-book, has a displacement of 2,000 tons below water, runs 21 knots on the surface, and carries six torpedo-tubes and four 12-pounder guns mounted on disappearing platforms.

British submarine flotilla in home waters is classified as follows: Obsolescent, 8 (A class); coast defence, 42 (B, C, and S classes); sea-going, 26 (D and E classes); ocean-going, 9 (F, V, and W classes). Nine British coast-defence boats in the Mediterranean or Far East. Two sea-going boats delivered to Australian Navy, of which one, AE1, has been lost. Grand total of British submarine craft over 100.

Suez Canal.—Connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The threat of Turco-German effort to seize it has caused little or no uneasiness. Number of vessels passing through it over 5,000 in a year, half of which carry British flag.

Suffolk, 12th.—See East County Regiments.

Sukhomlinoff, General.—Russian general described as "Kitchener of Russia" because work of reorganisation of Czar's army has been his work in last few years. Has seen much active service. Is Minister of War and Chief of General Staff.

Sword, Cavalry.—In our Army intended chiefly for cutting, and therefore not absolutely straight, whereas the sword of French Government is suitable for thrusting only. But usually military swords are so constructed as to be equally adapted for cutting or thrusting. The thrust is by far the more effective attack, but the natural tendency is to cut and slash.

A sword of different type than that of our cavalry is the infantry officer's. It is practically a rapier, and is now more a badge than weapon.

T

Tactics.—The management of an army or a group of armies in the battle. The aim in tactics is to concentrate superior force on some part of the enemy army, thus shattering it and causing general demoralisation; to work round one of the enemy's flanks, thus turning his force and threatening his supplies and communications; to break through the enemy's front and roll up the two halves of his army. To break through an enemy's front is regarded by the best German authorities on war as almost impracticable with the immense power and range of modern weapons. Consequently German tactics consist almost invariably in trying to outflank or get round one of the enemy's wings.

Tamines.—Rich and populous Belgian village situated on Sambre between Charleroi and Namur where many innocent inhabitants massacred by Germany.

Tannenberg, Battle of.—Fought opening days of September, between General von Hindenberg and Russians under Rennenkampf. Small town in lake district, on main railway line from Thorn and Grandeney, on the Vistula, to Allenstein. Lasted three days, and quarter of million men in action on each side, ended in victory for Germans.

Taube (in English, dove), of which so much heard in the war, is a small, all-steel German monoplane. As name suggests, when in air, machine gives impression of a pigeon resting on its wings. For military purposes the Taube is painted light blue to match the sky, so that in fine weather it is difficult to detect. With exception of few experimental machines, all German military monoplanes are of the Taube type. Germany possesses between 700 and 800.

Termonde.—Belgian town of 1,400 houses prior to entry of Germans. Latter troops went systematically through street after street, firing each building separately, spraying lower floors with inflammable liquid, then setting fire to them. Three buildings of importance and one hundred others spared. Remainder hopelessly wrecked.

Territorial Force.—Total establishment at outbreak of war was 313,000 of all ranks. Since then enormous number of recruits and time-expired men have joined. Formed 1908, when old Volunteers ceased to exist. Organised by counties, and managed by County Associations under supervision of War Office. Lord-lieutenant of each county is president. Equipped with artillery, mechanical transport, ambulance waggons, and includes mounted men. Great majority of Territorials volunteered for service abroad.

Included are yeomanry regiments, of which there are 55, whose establishment fixed at 472. Territorials organised in 14 divisions, 14 mounted brigades, army troops, cyclists, etc. Divisions commanded by general officers of regular Army, brigades in similar hands. Officers are non-professional. Recruits between 17 and 35 enlisted for four years; liable to be called up for service when proclamation calling out Army Reserve is in force, but cannot be made to serve outside United Kingdom without consent.

Thorn.—Great German fortress in West Prussia. Importance lies in its position as intersecting point of five railways and number of good roads. Valuable because it commands Vistula. To perfect its defensive machinery, 6,000 workmen worked day and night. Complete armament of fortress includes a thousand guns, 60 per cent. of them of long range, and capable of replying to heavy siege artillery.

Tirpitz, Admiral von.—Supreme Admiral of the German fleets, and German Naval Secretary since 1898. Creator of modern German fleet during past fifteen years. A Brandenburgian, he served in the old Prussian Navy. Built up the German Navy Law, which aimed at securing for Germany a great fleet, second only in size to our own.

Tobacco for Troops.—For first time on record British Army authorities recognised value of tobacco to troops during war-time, and supply free two ounces a week to soldiers in France. French State tobacco manufacturers work day and night to supply needs of French Army. In addition, various funds as well as private effort both here and in France keep the soldier supplied with cigarettes and tobacco.

Togoland.—German colony on west coast of Africa, seized by British forces in the Gold Coast Colony. No resistance was offered, and South Togoland up to 75 miles north from coast simultaneously surrendered. Togoland is situate between Gold Coast and Dahomey, the French colony, and although coastline is small territory inland widens considerably, and area exceeds 33,000 sq. miles. Belonged to German Empire for thirty years. Lome is chief port and capital of colony. With capture of Togoland one of largest wireless telegraphy stations in world has been acquired.

Torpedo.—A cigar-shaped steel vessel containing in the head or front part a powerful charge of gun-cotton, with amidships an engine driven by compressed air working two screws. There is a rudder actuated by a gyroscope which prevents the torpedo from deviating from the direction in which it is fired. The torpedo is discharged from a kind of gun in the ship, known as a TORPEDO TUBE, either by compressed air or by a small charge of explosive, and the tube may be placed either above water, as in destroyers and many small cruisers, or under water, as in all submarines and modern battleships. Torpedoes are of many different patterns, speeds, and sizes; the oldest in use in the British Navy are 14-in. in diameter, have a range of 800 yards, and a charge of 77 lb. of gun-cotton in the head; the newest are 21-in. in diameter, have a range of 7,000 yards, and carry a charge of about 300 lb. It takes about four minutes from the moment when it is fired to reach the target at this range. The power of the engines is increased by a system of heating the compressed air supplied to the engine. The weight of these big 21-in. torpedoes is about 28 cwt., the length 24 ft. In the German Navy the older torpedoes are of 14-in. and 17·7-in. diameter; the latest in actual use is a 20-in. pattern, with 290 lb. of explosive in the head.

Torpedo Destroyer.—Light, small warship used for scouting purposes and for attacking torpedo boats. Capable of great speed. British Navy possesses over 200.

Toul.—Important French military town and centre of French defensive position, in department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. On main route to Chalons, and fourteen miles west of Nancy.

Trench.—Long ditch cut into earth deep enough to provide cover for soldiers. Has figured largely in war, both Allied forces and Germans making extensive use of trenches, as at battles of Aisne and in Flanders. Some of these trenches very elaborate, extending for miles, connected with each other by passages.

Tricolour.—Popular name for French and Russian flags, consisting of blue, white, red. In France's flag stripes vertical, in Russia's horizontal from flagstaff. French tricolour invented by Lafayette, 1789, the red and blue in it intended to stand for Paris and white for ancient monarchy of France.

Trieste.—Chief seaport of Austrian Empire, on Adriatic. Population 190,000. Has bulk of trade of Adriatic, and two shipbuilding yards. Its harbour cost £1,500,000.

Trinitrotoluol, or "T.N.T.," the German high explosive, is similar in its composition to picric acid (i.e., it is prepared by treating some carbon compound with nitric acid), and it has the peculiar qualities of lyddite and melinite in that it requires to be violently detonated and to be enclosed in some strong body, such as a steel case, to produce much effect.

Triple Alliance.—Consists of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and was formed in 1883. It has been renewed at intervals of four years, and pledges all the three Powers in it to give one another diplomatic and military support in certain contingencies. In the present crisis Germany is firmly supporting Austria. Italy is showing more reserve, the Italian newspapers declaring that the subjection of Serbia would increase Austria's prestige in the Balkans to the detriment of Italy.

Triple Entente.—Consists of Great Britain, France, and Russia. France and Russia are bound to one another by the Dual Alliance concluded in 1893. This pledges either to help the other in the event of attack by another Power. The object was to counterbalance the Triple Alliance. The Dual Alliance was completed by the Anglo-French Agreement in 1904, and the Anglo-Russian Agreement in 1907, by which Great Britain ranged herself with France and Russia, though without a definite alliance.

Trooper.—The equivalent in cavalry of "private" in infantry.

Troubridge, Rear-Admiral.—Direct descendant of Nelson's famous comrade, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge. Joining the Navy as a middy on the *Temeraire* in 1875, was commander of the *Revenge* during the Cretan troubles. Was in charge of small British squadron when Goeben and Breslau escaped from Messina. Court of Inquiry commenced by Admiralty acquitted him for conduct in the matter.

Tsar.—See Czar.

Tsingtau.—Fortified harbour in the German territory of Kiaochau, China, taken by the British and Japanese, after eleven weeks siege. Kiaochau territory, about 117 square miles in extent, was ceded to Germany by China for two murdered missionaries in 1898. It was leased for ninety-nine years.

The province and its fortified harbour of Tsingtau considered as a set-off to Russia's occupation of Port Arthur.

The Germans made Tsingtau into a miniature Portsmouth, a naval base for German men-of-war. From a Chinese fishing village it grew under German rule into prosperous port, with fine roads and buildings and good trade. The town was strongly fortified. Garrison consisted of 6,000 men, a third of whom were reservists, the rest marines and sailors.

Turkey.—Comprises Turkey in Europe, 12,000 square miles, population, 2,755,000; Turkey in Asia: Anatolia, 193,800 square miles, population, 9,175,000, Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,600 square miles, population, 2,500,000; Mesopotamia and Syria, 244,469 square miles, population, 4,650,000; Turkish Arabia, 172,000 square miles, population, 1,100,000; Turkey in Africa: Egypt, 363,181 square miles, population, 11,400,000. Of nominal area of 1,058,041 square miles, 700,000 square miles under Turkish Government. Egypt now British Protectorate.

Turkey and the War.—Britain declared war on Turkey owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers. The war has gone in favour of Allies.

While Turks planned attack on Egypt, Russians, who moved immediately after Turkey's hostile acts in Black Sea, invaded Ottoman dominions and seized many fortified frontier towns. Simultaneously with Russian attack on Turkey by land Allies bombarded Turkish forts from the sea.

An Anglo-French blockading squadron bombarded Dardanelles forts and two British cruisers shelled the Syrian port of Jaffa. British Indian expedition sent against Turkish provinces at northern end of Persian Gulf. This force defeated Turkish troops and occupied Basrah (q.v.).

Turkey, Sultan of.—Mehemed V., succeeded his brother Abdul Hamid on latter's deposition, April, 1909, by the Young Turks. Weak, irresolute ruler who has been open to German intrigues, to detriment of his country.

Turkish Army.—See Armies of Leading Powers.

Turkish Navy.—Latest figures give : Battleships, 3 ; Protected Cruisers, 2 ; Torpedo Gunboats, 8 ; Torpedo Boats, 4. In addition Turkey has purchased from Germany the Goeben, first-class battleship, and the Breslau, both of which escaped into Dardenelles.

Turpin, M.—French inventor of melinite, lyddite, and the newest explosive, "turpinite" (q.v.).

Turpinite.—An explosive claimed to have been invented by M. Turpin (the Frenchman who invented lyddite), and said to be capable of killing every living thing within a radius of 400 square yards by means of the gases generated in its explosion. (See also Melinite.)

Tyrrwhitt, Captain Reginald. One of heroes of the naval victory in the Bight of Heligoland. Saw service in South America when, as lieutenant of the Cleopatra, landed seamen and marines to protect inhabitants of Bluefields, in Nicaragua. This exploit was carried out with complete success. Received his promotion in December, 1913.

U

Uhlans.—Are German cavalry, though, strictly speaking, the term applies only to a distinctive corps, which, in the last Franco-German War, became justly famous for its reckless bravery. Name far from being distinctively German, for body of Uhlans was formed by Marshal Saxe for the French Army. In year 1740 were introduced into Prussian service. Forty years later a corps of Uhlans appeared in the Austrian Army ; it was a regiment of light cavalry, armed with lances.

Ultimatum.—Derived from Latin word meaning "last," used in diplomacy to signify final terms submitted by one of Powers in negotiations for settlement of any point under dispute. An ultimatum is accompanied by an intimation as to how refusal will be regarded.

Unterseeboot.—German name for a submarine.

V

Verdun.—Near German frontier, on River Meuse. Important French fortress, population, 21,500. Much severe fighting occurred in neighbourhood.

Victoria Cross.—Founded by the Queen after whom it is named on January 29, 1856, at the termination of the Crimean War. The medal is in the shape of a Maltese cross, and made of bronze. In the centre is Royal crown, surrounded by figure of lion, and below, on a scroll, are inscribed simple words : "For Valour." The ribbon is blue for the Navy and red for the Army. On the clasp are two branches of laurel, and from the clasp the cross depends, supported by the initial "V." An additional act of exceptional daring may be marked by a bar on the ribbon.

The Cross was at first conferred exclusively on sailors of the British Navy and soldiers of the British Army, but in 1911 the right to receive the V.C. was extended to include native soldiers of the Indian Army. Many V.C.s awarded in present war, including Indian soldiers. (See Deeds, Great.)

Vienna.—Capital of Austria-Hungary, on right bank of Danube. Of historic and social importance. Has large trade in grain, cattle, wine. Population nearly two millions.

Visé.—Little Belgian town, close to Liége. After offering resistance to German attack, burnt and devastated, though enemy suffered terrible losses.

Vistula, the.—Important river dividing Russian Poland and Galicia, with leading towns, Warsaw, Thorn, Danzig on its banks. One of longest rivers in Europe, 630 miles in length. Tremendous battles fought along its banks between Germans and Russians.

Volunteer Corps.—Composed of those ineligible for regular service, formed under name of Central Association of Volunteer Training Corps. Has primary object to encourage recruiting for active army. Conditions under which Volunteer bodies organised for home defence recognised by War Office are as follows :

In first place suggested that all voluntary associations should affiliate with Central Association Volunteer Corps, with which War Office can deal. The Army Council prepared to recognise Central Association as long as responsible officer, approved by War Office, is its Adviser, and under following conditions : Only names of those can be registered who are not eligible through age to serve in the Regular or Territorial Army, or are unable to do so for some genuine reason which must be recorded in the corps register ; in the case of the latter, they must agree in writing to enlist if specially called upon to do so.

No arms, ammunition, or clothing will be supplied from public sources, nor will financial assistance be given.

Accepted military ranks and titles will not be used or recognised, and no uniform is to be worn except when necessary for training.

Vosges.—The name of French department. Vosges Mountains separate it and department of Meurthe-et-Moselle from German Territory of Alsace-Lorraine. Has suffered cruelly during war.

W

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.—Born June 23, 1894. Received naval training at Osborne and Dartmouth. Proceeded to front November, 1914, to take up post on Sir John French's Staff, as second lieutenant, Grenadier Guards. His Fund was a splendid success (q.v.).

War, Origin of.—Concise summarised, the causes of the war were :

Austria-Hungary had for some time been determined to smash Serbia ; and there is now no doubt that Germany intended from the first to help her if Russia went to Serbia's assistance. The assassination at Sarajevo of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne by a Serbian fanatic was the pretext for Austria making war. Russia mobilised, and this led to Germany declaring war on her. The next step was the French mobilisation. France, as Russia's ally, went to war with Germany. Part of Germany's plan being to march through Belgium against France, Great Britain demanded that Germany should give assurances to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Germany refused ; whereupon Great Britain declared war. The war really originates in the clash between the Teutons (Germans and German Austrians) and the Slavs (Russians and Serbians), to secure the dominating influence in the Balkan Peninsula. The British motive is, however, to prevent France being crushed and to preserve the integrity of small nations such as Belgium and Holland.

Warrant Officer.—Ranks between commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Is entitled to wear sword, but is not saluted.

Warrender, Vice-Admiral Sir George.—Commands Second Battle Squadron in North Sea. Served Zulu War 1879 : present at battle of Ginghilovo. Rear-admiral 1908. Commanded Second Cruiser Squadron 1910-1912.

Warsaw.—The capital of Russian Poland and of futile invasion of Poland. Beautifully situated on 387 miles by rail from Berlin and 695 miles south-west in 1901 was over 750,000, one-third being Jews.

White Paper.—No more remarkable and dramatic British Government than series of famous White Papers obtained in book form, published by Government, entitled "European Crisis," price one penny, to be purchased, of bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings. These White Papers have attracted world-wide notice. Volume No. 6, 1914 [Cd. 7467] contains the diplomatic pourparlers between Great Powers leading up to the war, embracing those between Sir Edward Grey and the British Ambassadors to France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, as well as communications to their own representatives in London.

Wilhelmshaven.—One of Germany's leading ports and great centre, on North Sea, 56 miles south of Heligoland.

Willcocks, Lieutenant-General Sir James, K.C.B.—Commander at the front, which during severe battles lasting October 1914 showed conspicuous heroism.

Wilson, Dr. Woodrow.—President of the United States since 1913. Has lodged protest against aerial bomb attacks on cities occupied by non-combatants.

Wingate, Lieut.-General Sir Francis Reginald.—Successor to Lord Kitchener and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Born 1861, served in India and Aden 1881-1883. Military Secretary to Sir Evelyn Wood during Nile Expedition 1884. Holds many decorations for distinguished services.

Woeyre.—The name of forest district in France near Belgian border, where lines of opposing French and German forces met.

Women's Emergency Corps.—Has its headquarters Old Bedford College, Baker Street. Principal object of corps is to safeguard paid labour market during war by controlling voluntary help. Typists, clerks, and needlewomen have been thrown out of employment owing to the closing of offices, bureaux, workrooms, etc., and the corps is finding them something to do.

Women's Volunteer Reserve.—Formed as branch of Women's Emergency Corps (q.v.), with Lady Castlereagh as colonel-in-chief and the Hon. Evelina Haverfield as hon. colonel. Corps enrolls qualified motorists, motor-cyclists, and aviators, and specialises in signalling, first aid, cooking, riding, and driving, etc. Age limit for recruits 18 to 40 and medical examination has to be passed. Information from the hon. secretary, Old Bedford College, Baker Street, W.

Wounded Horses. See Blue Cross.

Wurtemberg, Duke Albrecht of.—Commander of a German army in advance on Paris. Head of German kingdom of that name, whose capital is Stuttgart.

Y

Yarmouth Raid.—A few German ships approached near this coast town on November 3. The raid was futile, except that British submarine sunk in pursuit of enemy.

Yeomanry.—Irregular cavalry force raised among men who provide own horses. Officered chiefly by country gentlemen. Armed by the State, which makes small

Regiments meet yearly for six days' drill, in addition to squadron drills and six squad drills every year.

(p'r").—One of most interesting cities of West Flanders took place in Battle of Flanders for its possession, for it was held at all costs. Bombarded incessantly by Germans, and held by British since October 15.

Z

Zeebrugge, Belgian coast town fifteen miles north-east of Ostend, sprang into existence during the war, owing to German efforts to establish naval base there. Town was captured by British with Bruges. On November 23 British warships bombarded Zeebrugge and its submarines were in preparation there.

Zenith, The constructor of huge rigid dirigible balloons with which the Germans intended to make an air raid on London. (See Aircraft in War.)

Zouaves, A corps of French Army. Originally Kabyle soldiers recruited in Algeria and taken to Algeria at the taking of Algiers, 1830. French and Kabyle soldiers enrolled in same regiment and same company. Later in same regiment, but in different companies. In 1840 Zouaves composed entirely of Frenchmen. Wear a distinctive semi-Moorish uniform, baggy trousers, gaiters, open-fronted jackets, tasselled cap or turban.

THE END.

**Now
Ready**

**Volume Two
OF THE
WAR ILLUSTRATED
LIBRARY.**

**Now
Ready**

"Little Stories of the Great War"

**TOLD BY THE MEN
WHO FOUGHT IN IT.**

Illustrated by the Best War Artists.

A unique collection of stirring soldiers' and sailors' letters, arranged into a number of chapters, each dealing with a definite phase of the far-flung battle lines, with illustrations depicting in vivid fashion the heroic deeds described by the men, published for the first time in popular book form, with attractive cover in colour, at the remarkable price of 3d.